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WINGED GLORY

A scene in Swannery. The swan hisses loudly in protest, as the swanherd demonstrates the terrific wingspan of the bird. At the bottom, a swan spreads its wings protectively over the nest, while the swanherd is being attacked by another which has swum rapidly back to the nest to protect its mate.

STORY OF DUCK AND DRAKE

(See Page—5)

ICE—FRIEND OF MAN

By Harvey Day.

EXCEPT when preserving food, ice is usually regarded as Man's enemy especially in winter. It coats the roads with a treacherous veneer, renders mettle and bones brittle, does millions of pounds worth of damage, and makes us spend money on warm clothes and fires. But there are occasions when Man makes ice his ally.

This happened at Calverton in Notts, where engineers sank a 420-foot shaft to get at seams which should yield a million tons of coal a year for a hundred years. To reach this prize they had to sink through waterlogged strata, which meant that when they reached this area 24,000 gallons of water would seep into the workings every day.

The engineers decided to freeze the earth solid so that the walls of the shaft should not fall in as they descended. The shaft is twenty feet across, but it descended into a frozen core, for all the way round—but 71/2 feet distant—were 25 boreholes at four foot intervals. In these were fitted tubes into which was pumped a mixture of brine at a temperature of two degrees below zero. The brine circulated continuously so as to maintain the temperature. The freezing proceeded at the rate of about a foot a week and the shaft was driven into solid earth. When the boreholes reached the coal seam the brine was pumped out and cement poured in, so that in addition to the main steel wall of the shaft there is an outer protection of 25 cement pillars.

Freezing the earth to sink a shaft is not a recent process. It was first tried in South Wales in 1862, and in 1936 the earth was frozen to a depth of 630 feet near Empelde, in Germany, in order to sink the biggest potash shaft in the world. Just before the war a huge freezing job was tackled when a 1,300 foot shaft was driven into the Campine coalfield in Belgium.

Solidifying the earth adds to the cost of retrieving the ore, but when coal is badly needed and the c e is of high quality, such considerations are ignored.

Ice has been called to the aid of engineers in all sorts of queer ways. Once it was used on the famous Eads Bridge which spans the Mississipi at St. Louis. The engineer in charge, James Eads, was in London, negotiating a loan which was to be made only on condition that the final span was in position by the 19th of that month. On the 14th Colonel Flad, his deputy, was informed that the last girder was a little more than two inches too long.

He dared not cable Eads lest the information should leak out and interfere with the loan. After careful thought he decided to freeze the girders into position.

●

He sent for every carpenter in the camp. "Make light wooden troughs to enclose the girders," he ordered "and make them quickly". Then to the chief contractor he implored, "Buy every

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Autographed Cartoon of H.E. Raja Sir Maharaj Singh, Governor of Bombay, playing cricket at Poona.

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER
HOW CAN YOU GO OUT WITH OSCAR, HE STUTTERS SO?
OH WELL, YOU ONLY NOTICE IT WHEN HE TALKS!
12-28
GLADYS PARKER

WEEK-END FUN

"How in the world did you raise so many children so well?" asked the kindly bishop of an old colored woman. She had six children of her own and took 16 others from relatives who couldn't care for them.

"Well, Bishop," she said, "it was this way. I just said to the Lord, 'Lord, I'll do the work and you do the worryin'."

*

The Brooklyn policeman pulled up alongside and motioned me to the curb. "Show me your license," said he. "You passed a red light."

"If I passed a light," I answered truthfully, "it was unintentional. I'm a teacher and it's part of my job to teach others to obey the laws."

"Oh," he cocked an eyebrow. "so you're a teacher..."

"Yes," I admitted.

I watched him hesitate in the act of pulling the summons pad from his pocket. "Where do you teach?"

I told him.

"What do you teach?"

"English."

"Well, tell me," he said, tapping the summons pad against his fingers, "is it right to say 'my wife and I' or 'my wife and me'?"

"That depends," I replied, much relieved at this unexpected turn, "on whether it's the subject or the object".

"'My brother invited my wife and I to dinner'—is that right or wrong?"

"Wrong. It should be 'my wife and me,' object of invited."

"You're a teacher all right," he nodded, returning my credentials. "Now, go ahead and don't be passing any more red lights; teach!"

*

"Haven't you any better anatomy books?" complained the psychology student. "These are at least ten years old."

"Look, Bud," replied the exasperated librarian. "There have been no bones added to the human body in the last ten years!"

*

Tallulah Bankhead was told by an admirer in the Stork Club: "Tallulah, dear, you are the only completely free woman I've ever met in my life."

"What good is that?" replied Miss Bankhead. "I'm a slave to my freedom."

*

The vegetable man was pushing his cart through the crowded aisles of the big city market.

"Coming through," he called merrily. No one moved.

"Gangway!" he shouted. A few men stepped aside.

He ruefully surveyed the situation and then he smiled as a bright idea struck him.

"Watch your nylons!" he warned. The women scattered like chaff in the wind.

*

An old Indian legend tells about a vicious snake who terrorized everyone in the neighbourhood until the day he met a wandering holy man. Naturally, the snake couldn't hurt a holy man, and the meeting wound up with the snake listening to a stiff lecture on being nice to people. The holy man left after the snake promised not to bite anybody.

He kept his promise, although his patience was sorely tried. His neighbours thought he was being good because he'd grown too old to fight, and they threw rocks at him. By the time the holy man visited him again, the snake was looking pretty seedy. "You and your ideas," he said.

"My friend," said the holy man. "I told you not to bite anybody, but I didn't forbid you to hiss."

*

A soldier, who was stationed in Japan, met a pretty little Japanese girl and decided he would like to marry her. He didn't know how the folks at home would react, so he thought he'd better write home and ask if it was all right with them.

His parents, on receiving the letter, became a little worried, but finally decided that they would let him marry her if she had three certain qualifications, that she was educated, that she was a Christian, and that she was a Republican.

About a month later, they received a letter from their son which read: "I think Kusiki is educated because she goes to the university in Tokyo. I'm pretty sure she is a Christian, for she goes to church every Sunday. As for being a Republican, she must be for when I took her home the other night I asked her for a little kiss and she replied, "I no Doesy."

*

The census taker asked the woman what her children's names were. "I named them," she said, "after flowers: Rose, Pansy, Petunia, and Artificial."

*

Little Boy (to bride at wedding reception): "You don't look nearly as tired as I thought you would."

Bride: "Don't I? Why did you think I should look tired?"

"Well, I heard someone say you had been running after Mr. Black for months and months."

*

An American film producer asked an English friend to look at one of his "society" films to see that everything was all right.

After watching it for a while the Englishman asked: "Why does that man keep his hat on when he's talking to a lady in the drawing-room?"

"Because," said the producer, "he can't take it off—another lady's coming in presently, and he's got to raise his hat to her."

*

"She's so dumb that when they transferred her to the typists' pool she turned up the following day in a swimsuit!"

THE WHALE LORE

By David Gunston

WHALES have left the obscurity of their icy ocean homes to become front-page news all over the world. With the need for more fats and meat in Europe, the whaling industry has been given a new impetus, and the campaigns of the last two or three years have done much to secure supplies of sorely-needed food for the world. But the creatures responsible remain largely unknown.

Everyone does know that whales are not fish but animals—warm-blooded mammals, but few people realise the full implication of this fact. It means amongst other things, that whales have to mate on the water, give birth to their young and suckle them on the surface, and although they need air, to remain submerged for long periods in search of food. Whales mature at the age of two, but rarely live much more than twenty or thirty. The young require over a year's gestation and the milk their mothers yield contains more than five times the fat of cows' milk.

Originally, way back in the mists of time, whales were amphibious creatures with four large legs, as the still existent rudimentary hind-leg bones in a whale's skeleton prove. What they must have been like, with enormous legs and fore-arms, now merely flippers, we can only leave to the imagination, but few creatures could have stood up to them. Just why they took to an aquatic existence we shall never know.

Almost unique among living creatures, the whale can produce no sound whatever, and its sight is poor. It can hear amazingly well, however, even under water, and the ears are tiny and hidden at the bottoms of deep holes on top of the vast head which occupies nearly a third of a whale's length. The colossal lungs of a whale allow it to remain submerged for long periods and at great depths, although how it endures the terrific pressures set up at great depths under the sea, we do not know. The lungs are connected to the windpipe by a very short opening which does not lead into the mouth, as with human beings, otherwise the monster would drown every time it opened its mouth. Consequently whales can breathe only through their nostrils which lie close to the top of the head. When they come up to the surface for air they exhale suddenly just before reaching the air causing a great fountain of water to rise 20 or 30 feet into the air. This blowing, as it is called, gives away the presence of whales to whalers.

Experiments in American acquariums with some of the smaller whales seem to show that these huge creatures need little sleep, moving about almost constantly twenty-four hours a day. With their stiff inflexible backbones and horizontal tails, whales can turn only in a wide arc, and never in their own length. So if they run into shallow water they often get stranded and die from suffocation with their great weight crushing their lungs.

●

It was stranded whales, incidentally that first showed man the value of

(Continued on page 6)

Maj.-Gen. Sir Sahib Singh Sokhey, Director, Haffkine Institute, Bombay, who is working hard to establish a Penicillin factory near Poona.

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Thief Caught By Charm

Amazing Stories Of Indian Miracles

I HAVE always been sceptical concerning people who claim to have met someone who once saw the Indian Rope Trick performed; in fact, until I had lived in the country for some time I was very suspicious about all the things which are popularly supposed to make up the "mysticism of the East", writes Christopher Walter in "Wide World Magazine".

This attitude of smug complacency received its first shock when I attended a party in Peshawar at which one of the attractions was an Indian "conjurer", timed to begin his "turn" at 7-30 p.m. At a quarter to eight there was no sign of the wizard, but at eight o'clock he put in a belated appearance—to be greeted by a torrent of reproaches from our annoyed host.

A pained expression passed over the conjurer's ascetic face.

"Nahin, Sahib!" he protested. "Sarhe sat baje hae!" (No sir! It is half-past seven!")

Wonderingly we glanced at our watches. It WAS half-past seven!

The man then began his tricks, which were decidedly clever, and after a few minutes I took another quick look at my watch. It indicated five minutes past eight! Thereupon I decided that the whole lot of us had been subjected to mass-hypnotism—which shook my scepticism pretty badly.

In 1943 I was a junior Staff officer at a headquarters in a large town in the Punjab, and one afternoon, on a routine job, I visited an Army School. While the C.O. and I were chatting over a cup of tea in his small office, with the fan stirring the lifeless air, one of his SUBEDARS entered and asked permission to speak. When this was given he began to talk rapidly in Urdu, the gist of his story being that the barrack-box of one of the SEPAHIS had been broken open and the unfortunate soldier's "life-savings" stolen.

The Subedar continued:

"HUZOOR, I know of a man who will smell out the thief for us by magic. He is a wonderful fellow, Sahib!"

Judging by the look on his face, the Major was about to chide the Subedar for being a superstitious old woman when something or other caused him to change his mind. Glancing at me thoughtfully, he muttered: "I wonder. Tell us more about this magician of yours, Subedar Sahib."

Thereupon the Subedar proceeded to explain. It appeared that there was a lance-Naik belonging to a unit stationed not far away who possessed supernatural powers; he often carried out little tasks for his own Commanding Officer Sahib. Only the previous month he had traced two rifles, stolen from the arms-rack, to a hut in a nearby village. Why didn't the Major Sahib ask the Colonel Sahib to lend him this man?

Major W——glanced at me quizzically.

"Go on, sir", I urged. "It may be against all the regulations, but who's to know? I've got the Colonel's telephone number".

Belling The Cat

When I gave it to him he hesitatingly made the call, casting sundry doubtful looks in my direction as he did so. A moment later the Colonel himself answered.

Poor Major W——became almost tongue-tied, but managed to stammer out the reason for his call. To his obvious surprise the Colonel replied breezily: "Well, as a matter of fact, old boy, I HAVE got a most peculiar Johnny here. He acts as my office orderly, and if he wasn't such a completely ordinary-looking bloke I'd swear he WAS a magician. He's psychic, anyway. Shall I send him along?"

By this time Major W——had recovered his usual composure and gratefully accepted the offer.

"What have I let myself in for now, I wonder?" he remarked, turning to me. "Subedar, get every man who sleeps in that barrack-room on parade, and tell 'em that the Sahib has sent for a JAWAN (Soldier) who will want to ask them questions".

When the Subedar had departed the Major continued: "Come on, we'll go and meet this chap along the road, so that there's no chance for any jiggery-pokery. Colonel S——said he'd be coming on a bicycle".

We walked about half a mile along the road, and after a few minutes a soldier cyclist appeared wearing the single chevrons of a lance-Naik. Major W——stopped him; he proved to be our man. The Colonel's description was thoroughly justified; a more ordinary-looking little fellow one couldn't have found if one had combed the bazaars all day. In the customary turban, khaki shirt and shorts, puttees, and boots of his Army uniform he appeared exactly like most Hindu soldiers.

He escorted the wizard back to W—'s office, making sure that nobody spoke to him on the way; we were anxious that he should start from scratch, so to speak, without any outside prompting! Once in the office, with the door shut, the Major briefly explained in Urdu just what had happened.

The Ritual

The man's reaction was rather surprising; after remarking that he quite understood the position he asked for a glass of water! While an orderly was bringing it, he slowly began to divest himself of his clothing. Off came his pugree, shirt, boots, puttees, and socks, and soon he was standing in his shorts. When the water arrived he bathed his feet with it!

"I am ready now, Sahib", he announced, smilingly, and we led him off to the barrack-room, outside which the Subedar had paraded the platoon. Going inside, the Major showed the "magician" the splintered kit-box. "Now", I thought, "the fun begins!"

When the lance-Naik first removed his shirt I had noticed a piece of string round his neck from which hung what appeared to be a small porcelain insulator—the sort of thing that always seems to form part of an outdoor wireless aerial. Apparently he attached great importance to this object; during our short walk from W——'s office he held it against his breast, as if to prevent it swinging as he moved.

Confronted with the box, the wizard squatted down beside it and, removing the "charm" from his neck, placed it inside, still keeping hold of the string from which it was suspended. He remained thus for several minutes, with a set expression on his face; then he put the insulator to his ear, as if to listen. Next, cupping it in his hands, he held it against his mouth and began muttering to it. After a while it went to his ear again and he nodded several times, as though to signify agreement.

Presently the little Hindu looked up. He wanted every man who lived in the barrack-room, he said, to come in, kneel before the box, and place his hands flat upon it.

The order was passed to the Subedar, and one by one each Sepahi marched in, did as the lance-Naik had asked, and marched out again. Some came in grinning, though rather nervously; others were obviously apprehensive, and retired with as little delay as possible.

When the entire platoon had been through this ritual the magician had another long conference with his insulator. This time there was apparently a divergence of opinion, for the alternate muttering and listening went on for some considerable time. Finally, however, the man made another request. Would the Major Sahib order every man to approach the Subedar in turn, salute, and say "I know nothing about this business"? This was duly done, and while it was proceeding the lance-Naik stood at a distance, holding up his charm so that it could "see" what was happening. The performance concluded, the wizard once again entered into a long and apparently one-sided discourse with his insulator. On this occasion it lasted so long that W—and I began to fear the scent would grow cold! But after a quarter of an hour of intense jabbering (during which the charm was twice thrown to the ground, as if to knock some sense into it), a third request was forthcoming.

Every man present, including the Sahib-log (ourselves), was to fall in, in one straight line, a yard apart. This was quickly done: we were getting rather impatient.

The end, however, was near. The lance-Naik placed his right hand on each man's shoulder and stared him in the face for a second or two. It was not a commanding or penetrating look; I saw merely the slightly bloodshot eye I had expected to see, and experienced no difficulty in meeting it.

This business was soon over, and we waited expectantly for the next move. It was not long in coming. Up to the wizard's ear went the charm, and while he "listened" to it his gaze wandered along the line of motionless men. A short pause; then he walked straight to a Sepahi near the centre and announced quietly. "This is the man, Sahib".

Never was a criminal's guilt more obvious! The soldier's figure wilted, his face puckered, and forthwith he burst into a hysterical confession. His father had died, his mother had no money, and other people were trying to steal his father's land....

By this time the Subedar and the victim of the robbery had sprung to his side, demanding to be told where he had hidden his loot, but the thief was apparently so terrified by the "magic" wrought upon him that he became completely incoherent.

To The Kill

And now came the greatest surprise of all. The lance-Naik had been consulting his charm again, and approached us diffidently. "If the Sahib-log would come with me....." he murmured.

We followed him and, crooning to his insulator the while, he led us out of the barracks, down the road, and across some cultivated land which had at one time been enclosed by a wall of stone and MUTTI. This was now fast crumbling away, and in many places was overgrown with weeds. The wizard went straight to a corner and lifted of the straight to a corner and lifted a large flat stone on the top of what was left of the wall. There, in a hollow underneath, was a roll of notes—the missing money.

The trial in Rome of Antonio Pallante; the Sicilian student, on a charge of attempting to assassinate Signor Togliatti, the Communist leader. Antonio Pallante is seen being brought to the trial under police escort.

PATTER

A SILLY YOUNG MAN.

BY

Asude

A CALLOW young cub has been taking up a lot of precious news-space over a stunt of his. It appears that he "recently made a parachute descent from a height of 3,000 ft. over New York State to celebrate his birthday, the idea of making the jump being, he said, to show that a man of his age could be as fit as any war-time profiteer."

You must have noticed the item. The hero of the piece was Bernarr McFadden, famous physical culturist, and he was celebrating his 81st birthday. I can't understand his making this fuss over a trifle like that, and still less the newspapers making a splash of it. What is there in a young man of 81 making a little jump like that?

I am perfectly aware that last crack of mine went over your head,—that was why I put it like that. "Young at 81!! What is this fellow blathering about now?" I know. I know. But wait a moment.

If you read that bit about McFadden, you must have also spotted the still juicier one about Maulvi Mohammad Buksh of Lahore which appeared almost simultaneously with it:

"A picture of perfect health is Lahore's Methuselah, 125-year-old Maulvi Mohammad Buksh, Imam of a local mosque, who claims to be the oldest man in Pakistan. Born in 1242 Hijri (1823 A. D.), the "Methuselah' is stated to be growing a new crop of black hair, and cutting new teeth. His vision is still unimpaired, and he can read and write without the aid of glasses."

You see now? 125-year-old. That is something like Age, if you like. And this McFadden youth is chucking his weight about with his puny little record of eighty-one.

"Soon after morning prayers", the report about Mohammad Buksh goes on to say, "he walks two and a half miles to offer 'fateha' at a grave." What is a parachute jump of a boy of 81 to that from his 125-year-old grandad?

To go back to McFadden. It is said that on alighting on TERRA FIRMA he vaunted: "I shall do it again. This idea of growing old is nonsense But McFadden does not really believe it. He is very conscious of the coming of Age. I go so far as to say that he is afraid of it. That is why he protests so much, ...and shows off.

That is, he is just like you and me. Nobody likes birthdays,—not after attaining majority anyhow,—and the only way one can stave off the evil thought—I am talking of that interesting event, Death, you know, —is to laugh at Age. This young man McFadden is in hysterics over the most common place phenomenon in the world.

But he has started rather early. I can understand Bernard Shaw laughing at Age. I can see Mohammad Buksh stroking his venerable beard over the future. But why should this young fellow of a mere eighty-one make such a song-a dance about Age? Take me. I am seventy-eight myself. Do I make a noise about it?

When I say I am seventy-eight, I mean, I am that for the purpose of this article. Also, because, I am writing this from Bombay, and I have still to make my return journey to New Delhi,—by train. And when there, I have to walk Connaught Place without danger of assault. You don't see all this. No You will, when I have expanded further on the theme.

I agree wholly with McFadden that it is all nonsense about growing old. I mean, there is no sense in deprecating the coming of Age—trying to put it off, and all that. You don't see what you gain by getting old. There is in Age a treasure-trove of sheer happiness of which boys of eighty-one or eight know nothing.

For instance, you can talk a lot 'ad lib' without the risk of stopping a flying tomato or an egg. You will see instances of it every morning in the news-sheets. Have you heard of a Minister or a Governor returning home egg-smeared or tomato-painted yet? Why? Because all is forgiven to old fogeys. You can give advice. It is the only thing we can give, —we, who have seen out three-score years and ten out—and yet get away with it.

I have never complained of not getting a seat in a train or a bus during the last fifteen years,—that is, since I started being 78. Nobody could possibly refuse comfort to a man who would be gathered to his fathers shortly. And then, when, in spite of the weight of years, I jumped up to an upper berth like a monkey on a spree,—I heard the admiring gasps from the audience: "Gawd! Seventy-eight, and yet what energy! "You see what a lot you collect by being 78?

I know the shortcomings, too. For instance, no barber will make allowances for age. I have about seventy or eighty hairs still left at the back of the head. And I am paying for it the same Rupee as they charge the bouncing young men of Delhi for cropping their thick pompadours. I have tried to show the clipper that going by the work he does, I shouldn't be charged more than an anna-and-a-half at the outside. But he never listened. On the contrary, he collected a crowd round me to listen to me.

But what is a mere Rupee to the net profit? As I said, I can walk the round of Connaught Place with a care-freeness and ease which no young blood of New Delhi can aspire to. I should say, dare to. I walk jauntily, swinging my cane in the air,—fear-proof, assault-proof. No. I am not talking of tomatoes, nor of eggs, now. I am talking of sandals.

You see, there is an idea all over the place that every young damsel at large in Connaught Place is being pursued by some young Lothario or other. And there is a common understanding amongst all the damsels of Delhi that any young man caught in the act of so pursuing is to be sandalled 'pronto' immediately, on the spot.

"TRUMAN AND ATTLEE INTERVENED IN THE KASHMIR DISPUTE BUT THEY HAVE IGNORED THE DANGEROUS SITUATION DEVELOPING IN SOUTH AFRICA." SAYS DADOO.
OSTRICH POLICY!
PERSECUTION
OF INDIANS
DADOO

The first time I heard of this, I went home and asked my eldest son about his method of movement in Connaught Place. He did not understand the question. So, I explained. I asked him, straight, whether he ever had any young ladies walking ahead of him as he trudged the pavement? He replied that it often happened, but why?

I told him that it must not happen again, and that was final. No young lady—in fact, no lady—must be allowed to walk in front of him. The boy looked befogged, bewildered. "How can I stop a lady walking in front of me?" "BY WALKING YOURSELF IN FRONT OF HER! YOU MUST BE IN FRONT, AND THAT IS MY LAST WORD ON THE SUBJECT!"

This product of a modern University tried to argue, to expostulate. He said that it was impossible, absurd. Did I mean that every time I saw a lady ahead, he must run and get ahead of her? I told him that was exactly what I meant, and he may put it in his pipe and smoke it, as best as he could. There must never be any question of "Ladies First" so far as trudging Connaught Place was concerned.

I am sure, you see what I mean. I can't have a son of mine sandalled in public, can I? Suppose the young fool goes about staring at the windows all unconscious that for the last five minutes one of the prize lovelies of Asoka Road has been walking ahead of him,—and then this precious honeybunch gives a look back and sees my son,—well, I tremble to picture what follows.

No, no, he must be on the run. "No-ladies-ahead" must be the Rule, and that was that. I understand that the fellow has given up Connaught-Place-crawling since that ultimatum was delivered. Just as well!

But ME! Look at me. Where the little angel fears to tread, does this.. man of seventy-eight shrink from rushing in? No; all the gay young damozels of Delhi can sail ahead of me and look back as often as they like. They will not reach for their sandals for an old fogey of seventy-eight. And this McFadden boasts of his eighty-one! A silly young man.

LOST AND FOUND—MY LOYALTY

In view of the battle royal between the U.S. ex-servicemen and Robesonites which ended twice in cancellation of the famous vocalist's recitals, the following declaration of faith and 'loyalty' by Mrs. Paul Robeson, throws lurid light on the gap between the good intention of and malpracices under the American Constitution.

Mrs. Paul Robeson (Exclusive to the "Bombay Chronicle" Weekly).

I WENT to look for my loyalty this morning, and couldn't find it. I searched everywhere, and it just wasn't there. Strange. Loyalty is something one doesn't lose—except under extraordinary circumstances. Normally, it's always there. This morning it wasn't. So I began a really thorough search. I thought I must have left it somewhere. But where? Had I left it in England, where we had lived for 12 years and enjoyed that living? No, I remember very well that lots of interesting things had happened to me in England: I had discovered Africa, Colonialism, Anthropology I had been happy, comfortable, and I think welcome with the ordinary, friendly English people: But I hadn't left my loyalty there—I had merely expanded it a little.

Perhaps I had left it in Africa? I had always been deeply interested in Africa, and anxious to visit my people there. During two extended trips into the interior of the continent I had come to know many fine African men, women and children; they had welcomed me with open arms, warm hospitality, and a kind of family affection....It was a wonderful experience, but I remember that I didn't leave my loyalty in Africa. No, I had, however, definitely expanded it to include my African people, and those progressive Europeans in Africa with whom I had found so much in common.

★

Then maybe, after all, I had left my loyalty in the Soviet Union—as the Un-American Activities Committee keps suggesting? Maybe Could be? No, it could not be, because I remember distinctly that I brought my loyalty home with me from Russia. I remember clearly the exciting experience of being among millions of people who refused, forbade, and punished any form of discrimination because of colour, religion or national origin. I thought then, as I think now, how wonderful it would be if my countrymen could see and understand and learn from this practical work-out of the principle laid down in the Declaration of Independence —that "all men are created equal."

Then where was my loyalty? All my life—and during the lives of most Negroes in the United States—our respect, affection and loyalty undergoes terrific stress. It is a miracle that we have any left. During these last few months especially, mine have taken a terrific beating: Most of the "democratic" press of my country has cleverly and deliberately misrepresented my husband to the public, by taking his words out of context. But recently, when our beloved and only child married the girl he loved I have taken the crucial beating at the hands of my fellow country-men. Some of them collected in the street to boo my children, whom they did not even know. These fellow-citizens —strangers booed my happy children because members of the "free and democratic press" told them that an inter-racial marriage had taken place, and if they stuck around they would see the principals.....As I looked at these Americans there in the street, gaping and wishing evil for my now distressed children, a great many things became clear and concrete for me.....

★

After a hectic day I brought my children home with me to the peace and quiet and friendliness of Enfield but already we have received postcards, letters and telegrams from strangers who dare not sign their names. My children are no longer distressed, thank Heaven. They realise that the evil in our country, and the word's evil created and directed by the people who profit by making other people hate and divide against each other. So, as I was saying, I went to look for my loyalty this morning, and couldn't find it. I searched everywhere for it, and it just wasn't there. After going back over the ground I had covered during my fifty years, I knew I hadn't lost it, so it must be somewhere.

I finally found my loyalty — somewhat battered, shrunken in some ways, expanded in others, almost unrecognisable to the ordinary eye. But I like its new shape, its new size; it is larger and more solid and makes more sense, I think. I found that my loyalty is given to the laws of my country as set down in our beautiful constitution and Bill of Rights, to those communities which obey these laws, to my fellow-citizens, fellow-progressives and friends here in my country and all over the world who think, feel and work for the equality of man.

Obviously, it would be ridiculous for anyone to be loyal to that part of

(Continued on page 6)

SHORT STORY

By EMILIAN STANEY

DUCK AND DRAKE

FROM his place on the bank, thrust well into the osier bed, the drake looked as if he were asleep.

His dark green head, with the metallic sheen of its feathers, which gleamed golden under the rays of the warm April sun, was half-hidden under his wing. But from there his small black eye, beady like the head of a glass pin, carefully contemplated the surroundings.

He would turn his head, and his gaze would glide over the bright, clear sky, over which the sunbeams passed, making the small clouds white and light then he would glance down along the bank, where the duck was calmly diving leaving only her short, pointed, light-brown tail above the silvery, running surface.

The small waves, driven towards the bank, reflected the delicate red tints of her feet, and when she began swimming, the rhythmical movements of her neck were mirrored in the water, broken by the ripples. She appeared calm, entirely given up to her greed, because she knew that the drake was watching.

But this calm was only apparent. The egg that was weighing down her grey, flat body reminded her that she must return to her nest.

She tried to escape from her jealous lover by pretending to be intent on her diving.

Imperceptibly she withdrew down the current, indifferent to his quiet tender calls: quack! quack!, and, taking advantage of the moment in which he was contemplating the surroundings, she slipped into the thick reeds growing by the bank. Anxiously she glanced over the damp meadow covered with young, yellow-green grass, which she had to cross waddling her heavy body, and then over the steaming fallow-land throughout the plain, where the ploughmen waved their goads above the mounds of oxen.

She listened intently, with all her wild bird's instinct, engrossed by her motherhood, to keep the secret of her nest from the mad rage of her lover who would smash the eggs if he discovered them.

She had to run far away, then quietly and slantingly fly above the osier-bed towards the small island covered with a thick growth of reeds.

There was her nest, made of dried water-weeds and down, plucked from her breast, with which she had covered the four greenish eggs.

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But before she reached the middle of the meadow, the drake appeared following her. He was quacking angrily, disturbed by her absence, whereas she pretended that she had only come there to eat a little grass. Understanding her intentions, as he had been deceived more than once, he abandoned himself to his jealous rage. He bit her in the neck, trampled her fiercely and plucked out some of her feathers. Then he led her off after him, like a husband leading off his guilty wife. His rage soon passed. Before jumping into the water he made a few quick bows before her, feeling passion in his small bird's heart aroused by his jealousy. Quacking gently, he pressed her down into the water and, drunk with love, swam on her back. The current carried them along..

After this burst of passion followed a second, still more violent—the bird had barely succeeded in putting her ruffled feathers in order.

They came out on the bank. The sun poured down its heat upon them. The spring waters coming down from the mountain smelt of wild geranium and freshness. Ripples plashed against the bank and from the fields was wafted the smell of the warmed earth. In the blue-green waters of the river were mirrored the leafy boughs of the old willows, the white belly of the mag-pie who was building her nest in their branches, and their own many-coloured trunks.

The drake was dozing. The duck was beating her wings as if she wanted to fly off and was putting her ruffled feathers in order. After her unsuccessful attempt she patiently awaited a convenient moment to renew her escape. As soon as her pacified lover lay down on the earth exhausted, the duck came near him and, with the tip of her pale pink bill, lightly pinched his dark green head. She made use of this cunning caress to have him fall asleep calm and satisfied. But he was not taken in. His sharp sight and hearing were always on the alert. He listened to the long-drawn cries of the ploughmen, to the distant creaking of the iron plough, the dull, regular blows ed roof a thin streamer of smoke of the fullery, above whose blackenwas curling. Through the quiet roar of the river his ear was trained to distinguish the slightest dangerous sound. He knew the quick chirps of the frightened thrush, warned by them that there was danger there, the steps of Take the peasant, who had been lying in wait for them along the bank the last two days, catching the echo of the softened earth.

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Once Take had almost caught them from the osier bed opposite. The drake noticed him and called desperately to his mate, 'qua-a-ck, quack'. He called again quietly: 'fly up, fly up quick.'

The muzzle of Take's gun was aimed at him, but he preferred to fall dead rather than to escape without her.

Although a little late she arose in time—the rain of lead fell into the water. Another time a sparrowhawk attacked them. They dived into the water. The stubborn bird of prey flew above the water and hurled himself upon them as soon as they ap-

(Continued on page 25)

A familiar scene in Victoria Gardens, Bombay

This short story by a Bulgarian writer is based on bird life. The love between a duck and drake, glamorous episodes, moments of flirtation, domestic quarrels, jealousy and all that love brings in its trail, have been vividly portrayed in all its 'watery glory' and treated with a touch of drama and poetry.

Greatest Unkown, This Side Of The Moon

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BY THOMAS R. HENRY

(Exclusive To The "Bombay Chornicle Weekly")

NO human being has ever seen an area of more than 2,000,000 square miles of the earth's surface.

This area constitutes approximately one-third of the Antarctic continent "beyond the South Pole."

In other words, it is the region extending from the continental coast south of Africa to the Pole — presumably a completely ice-covered land which is approximately bisected by the Meridian of Greenwich.

It is by far the greatest unknown left for the explorer this side of the moon. This is the country over which Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd expects to fly this winter on his fifth Antarctic expedition.

This flight has become a possibility only because of the latest developments in aviation. The plan is to launch one or more planes—possibly P2V Neptunes, which hold the world's distance record —from a navy carrier at the northern edge of the Weddel Sea icepark. The flight as proposed, would be completely across the continent to the Admiral's historic camp at Little America on the Bay of Whales, an indentation in the Ross icecap south of New Zealand, which has been the base of the four previous American expeditions and which was the starting point of the Norwegian explorer Amundsen on his trek to the Pole.

At Little America, a base camp with a landing strip on the ice will have been set up to enable the planes to land refuel, and possibly continue their flight to New Zealand. The expedition will be entirely navy, under the executive command of Capt. George E. Dufek, veteran Arctic and Antarctic explorer—Commander of the Eastern Task Force of the 1947 expedition.

If the plan succeeds, Admiral Byrd will have fulfilled his dream of many years. On his last expdition, by pushing his plane to the extreme limit, he succeeded in getting about ten miles beyond the pole from Little America and was able to look, quite superfically, over a radius of about 100 miles.

All previous approaches to the Pole have been from the New Zealand side. The Ross Sea cuts such a deep indentation into the continent that the pole is only about 600 miles from the edge of the great ice shelf. The great Ross iceback can always be negotiated although sometimes with great difficulty and peril, during mid-summer.

The picture from the African side is quite different. The Weddell pack is essentially unnegotiable. Nearly 800 miles separate the edge of the continent from the pole. The one major effort to move inland from this direction was that of Sir Ernest Shackleton in 1914. His proposal was very similar to Admiral Byrd's present plan, except that he intended to cross the continent by foot rather than by air. A base camp had been set up on the edge of the Ross Sea and parties proceeded inland toward the Pole setting up supply depots.

Shackleton's ship was crushed in the ice. He and his men drifted for more than a year on the Weddell pack, but finally reached South Georgia, after enduring the greatest hardships ever recorded in polar exploration.

ADMIRAL BYRD PLANS TO FLY RIGHT ACROSS ANTARTICA

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Nazi Venture

The territory over which Byrd proposes to fly was Adolf Hitler's New Schwabia. In the winter of 1939-1940 a German expedition skirted the pack and sent planes a little distance inland. Markers were dropped claiming the territory for the Third Reich.

The German fliers, however, did not get beyond the rim of mountains which surround the continent, but their records are extremely valuable. Among the features spotted from the air were several ice-free "oases," presumably similar to one found on Admiral Byrd's last expedition on the other side of the continent.

New Schwabia now is claimed by Norway and has been renamed Queen Maud Land. This claim is recognised by Great Britani. No territorial claims in the Antarctic are recognized by the United States.

While the greater part of the territory is completely unknown, some fairly safe predictions as to its nature can be ventured. It presumably will be an extension of the great, level, high plateau which extends from Antarctica's mountain rim to the Pole from every direction. The ice is at least a mile thick. It may be much thicker. It hides all natural features except the peaks of very high mountains. —

When Artists Fall In Love With Their Models

They Transmute Eve's Beauty Into Idealised Image

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WHEN he writes of Fra Filippo, Florentine painter of the early Renaissance, the quaint old biographer, George Vasari, regales us with more than his usual number of extravagant tales. Philip was captured by pirates and paid the ransom by drawing in charcoal the portrait of the ship's master upon the wall. Later he was locked up by Duke Cosimo de' Medici in his palace, the better to keep him at his work. But the cunning and freedom-loving youth made a rope of his bed-clothes and let himself down from the window, writes F. M. Godfrey in "John O'London's Weekly".

At seventeen he threw off the frock of the monk and became a wandering artisan. Working among the Sisters at Prato, he came face to face with his destiny in a girl who not only determined the course of his life but also fixed the type of Florentine Madonna he was afterwards to paint, and which we still admire.

He came, saw and loved Lucrezia Buti, a young novice in the convent at Prato, and persuaded her to share his vagrant and wayward life, and thus the amorous fury of Fra Filippo was sublimely transformed into Florentine Madonnas.

Looking at our Virgin and Child, of such fragile and tender beauty, as delicate in design as the work of the miniaturist, we wonder how to reconcile Filippo's story with his artistry. He was above all interested in human affairs, determined that girls should be pretty and children roguish, that lines should flow gracefully and rhythmically and that colours should blend, all pure and shining and luscious, like ripe fruit.

The expression in Fra Filippo's portraiture is always wistful and appealing. Such purity of line, such delicacy of touch, as in the Grecian profile of this Virgin and Mother, such calligraphy on embroidered stuffs and lacework, was even for Florentine painting a novelty

Filippo paints the Madonna and Child large in the foreground of the picture against a distant vista of the River Armo with some fantastic rock rising up behind. The Florentines were not slow in recognizing his Madonnas as of their own native and most spiritual type. For when death overcame Fra Filippo, who was then again at work in Prato, Lorenzo de' Medici himself was sent from Florence to claim the painter's ashes for their cathedral. Yet the proud answer came from the Spoletians—not without a grain of Attic salt and some daring, considering that it was given to a powerful and ruthless neighbour—saying that since it was well-known that they in Florence had superfluity of great men, would they content themselves without this one!

In art a constant battle is being fought between the real and the ideal and only the very greatest of men have found a way of uniting the two. These we call Classics, and in their work the accidental yields to the essential. Raphael, Michelangelo and Leonardo were masters of this kind. Raphael used to say that he neither would nor could represent a model as it really was, and that he would only trust his own inner vision of beauty.

More Than One Mona Lisa

Much ingenuity has been employed on interpreting the portrait of Mona Lisa, the unspeakable mystery that seems to seal her enigmatic lips. People have probed into her identity and established this without a shadow of a doubt.

Yet, the truth seems to me that there is more than one Mona Lisa in Leonardo's work, that most of his creations—Madonnas and Angels and female Saints—are of the Mona Lisa type, partakers of the same irresistible and inscrutable charm.

This seems so obvious that I have often wondered why so few people have noticed it. Without doubt, Leonardo, who accomplished only a very small number of authentic works, tried all his life to create just this image of beauty which bore the mark of his own spirit as much as that of his sitter.

Is, then, the celebrated picture not a true likeness of Mona Lisa? Most certainly it is. Truer and more suggestive of life—never the same when you come to see it again—than any human portrait I know of. Heightened it certainly is, and beautified, as she sits in her unearthly cirque of rock, but surely as Leonardo saw her or wanted her to be, for the words mean the same.

Titian, the formidable Venetian, matured almost a century after the graceful early Florentine. With him the Renaissance is in full swing and a new type of female beauty, more pagan and less spiritual, has come to stay. A feminine type occurs again and again in his work, as rich and as pure in form as the antique Venus, but with an expression of Venetian fullness and loveliness about her. Perhaps a daughter of Palma, the painter, whom, according to the legend, he loved, or some great lady from the Court of Alfonso d'Este at Ferrara, such as Laura Dianti, daughter of a local artisan and the Duke's one-time mistress and later his wife. For it is she whom we meet in more than one celebrated picture. These works are not precisely portraits, but idealized images of one and the same model, or an aggregate of many.

It is always the same elongated oval face under the rich golden hair that loosely falls upon her bare shoulders, the same dark, dreaming eyes, the finely drawn, sensuous mouth and the radiant fleshtones of neck and shoulder. In our version she is holding a mirror where a still-life is reflected, perhaps a later emendation in place of a skull, which was too cheerless for some owner of the picture. At any rate, the grave expression of this Venetian beauty, who also holds in her right hand an extinguished candle, helps to impart the moral of the Vanity of All Earthly Things.

In Titian Tradition

Rubens is in the Titian tradition, a veritable prince of painters, grand-seigneur, courtier and diplomat as well as artist, of inexhaustible fancy, abundant in genius as in good fortune. Wherever we chance upon the fullness of life and of movement, the richest, the most radiant colouds, original and audacious design in the painting of the seventeenth century, we may be sure that we are in the presence of that great Flemish draughtsman and colourist.

Rubens served his apprenticeship in Italy and in Spain, using "the huge anatomies of Michelangelo, the glowing tones of Titian, the cooler decorative schemes of Veronese" to develop his style. The same faith which in Spain brought forth the sombre ecstasies of El Greco, in Flanders begot Rubens. Rubens was indeed the most universal of painters, now drawn to the pagan antiquity, now to religious subjects, now to pure landscape or to portraiture.

Peculiar Gift

Visitors to the National Gallery will know the glowing and luscious portrait of Susanne Fourment, so akin to Helen his wife and even to Isabella Brant, to whom he was first married. For here we meet a peculiar gift, more especially characteristic of Rubens.

He seems to impart something of his own noble and generous self to each woman he painted, so that they all, even the great Queen of France or the Princess Regent of Flanders, have, as it were, a distinct "air de famille."

It is a beauty peculiar to Flanders, where the plumpness of the north, a blondness and radiance of the flesh, combine with a dark-eyed and wistful happiness.

In our picture of Helen Fourment she is sumptuously dressed in green velvet and black and holds upon her lap her second child, in shining nakedness, an enchanting picture of domestic intimacy. Or he painted Susanne dressed as a queen, in black silk with gold and silver trimmings, or again as a nude, resplendent, "ample in girth and of limb." She is Venus in the "Judgment of Paris," the fairest of the Graces, his Helen of Troy, of indefinable beauty and warmth which intrudes into most female portraits from the brush of Rubens.

Once he fixed on canvas a moment which must have been of exceptional happiness even in the richness and diversity of his favoured life. He had built himself a house at Antwerp in the Italian style, and now he is showing his young wife Helen over the grounds. Nicolas is with them, youngest son of his first wife Isabella. And as they walk among the shrubs and peacocks and flowers towards the house, an eternal summer is around them, with youth and beauty and happiness in its wake, and they seem determined that it should never end.

Whitelaw in The Daily Herald, London (Socialist)

"That extra effort."

HOW TO CONQUER WORRY

Have some fundamental beliefs and principles to live by.

Live one day at a time. Put all your energy into making the most of each day.

Fill your life with enough activities to leave no time for worrying.

When troubles and difficulties arise be resigned to accept the worst that can possibly happen, but determined to do better if you possibly can.

Dig down to the real facts when something is making you anxious. Take some definite action.

Believe in your own capacity to recover from every set-back you have in life. Look upon difficulties and obstacles as opportunities for developing your powers.

Recognise your own limitations. Accept things you cannot poshibly alter.

Never fuss over trifles. Get your sense of humour working on small troubles.

Spend part of every week in relaxation and enjoyment.

Count your blessings rather than your troubles.

ICE—FRIEND OF MAN

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(Continued from page 2)

scrap of ice you can lay your hands on."

Fifteen tons were purchased and packed tightly into the troughs. They were covered with paulins.

Magically the girders crept nearer, but when they were still three-quarters of an inch too long, contraction ceased.

"More ice," ordered Flad, "much more ice." A bonus was offered the workers of the plant, who produced forty five tons. This was rammed into position.

Luckily, the night suddenly grew cooler. A freezing wind sprang up as if to help on the work of the ice. The rivet holes moved nearer almost imperceptibly. By the freezing girders, riveters waited hopefully.

At half past nine the air temperature dropped well below freezing point the girders seemed to cringe with the cold and the rivet holes coincided. With hoops of glee the sizzling white pegs were shoved into place and hammered tight, and at ten o'clock of the night of the seventeenth, Theodore Cooper, chief bridge inspector reported that the last rivet was home.

The contract was complete, and Flad cabled the good news to Eads in London.

THE WHALE LORE

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(Continued from Page 2)

whale products. Whalebone, a kind of stiff horny bristle forming a curtain-like sieve round the edges of a whale's mouth with which it sifts the masses of shrimps which form its food, was once a raw material for countless products from lady's stays to hair-brushes but it is far less in demand today than was formerly the case.

Whales can be of many different kinds, large and small, fierce and docile, toothed and otherwise. The largest have gullets scarcely larger than a man's wrist, thus tending to disprove the yarn about Jonah. Its gape is the enormous part, easily big enough to engulf a motor-car. Only three kinds of whales are now hunted, the blue, fin and sperm varieties.

At an average weight of ninety tons and an adult length of as many feet, the blue whale is the world's largest living creature, producing from its thick fatty underskin of blubber, laid on for the same purpose as a winter overcoat, many tons of oil. Apart from their edible flesh, whales also produce ambergris, used in the manufacture of high-grade perfume, and a potent fertiliser made from their dried bones, blood and entrails.

At the present rate of scientific slaughter it has been estimated that the valuable whales will be quite extinct within a very few years.

LOST AND FOUND MY LOYALTY

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(Continued from Page 4)

any country which persecutes him, or to those people who do him harm and wish him evil. Such people are his enemies. I therefore being sound in mind and limb having at least as much sense as an animal, do hereby declare war on my enemies, and publicly notify them that I will fight them every step of the way until we achieve the equality as American citizens, which is guaranteed by our constitution.

BADMINTON—A STRENUOUS GAME

Thrilling Experience Of A Tough Contest

★

BY MISS MUMTAZ R. CHINOY

A feeling of trepidation comes over me when I attempt to write on Badminton.

How am I to strike a balance between what might be described as brazen immodesty and a counterfeit self-immolation and yet commit to writing what might prove instructive or helpful to the younger set of women players in this country. I felt I was in a maze but like Alice in Wonderland, I was determined to find my way about.

Let me at the outset mention a few details if I may say so of my novitiate in Badminton, and then dwell on a few fundamentals of the game which are always avidly talked about by most women players only to be neglected in practice.

I was driven to Badminton not by any predilections for the game or by any scryer discerning a successful future for me in it. Nor was it any intuitive feeling buoying up from the mysterious subconscious depths that impelled me to take to the game. It was dire necessity that drove me to it. Out of my girlhood, I soon became conscious of the bulging waistline and all other ugly manifestations of a disproportionate growth, and decided to undergo the rigours of hard exercise. In Badminton, I not only found an excellent pastime but also an effective way of sweating the unwanted tallow. Thus I embarked on Badminton with no thought of taking seriously to it but using it merely as a handmaid to fulfil a very natural desire to remain physically fit.

Bungling Beginning

It was in November, 1940, that I first wielded a Badminton racket and bunglingly put the shuttlecock across the net hardly a few inches away from the short service line.

As I let my mind wander back to the days of my infancy in Badminton, memories come charging up in a colourful parade. I can see myself running helter-skelter after the shuttlecock, hitting it at rovers in a most ungainly style and in the process evoking the chortle of those who saw me in action. Yes, I foozled too many shots and some of my efforts which if creditable from the standpoint of gymnastics, were positively laughable when judged from any standard of Badminton. But those were the days of initial reverses and the travails which any aspirant must undergo to learn what is in view. To-day as I scribble these lines, I recall the period of infancy with a palatal cluck and pat myself on the back for the perseverance and the tenacity I showed in surmounting the initial hurdles. A greater part of whatever little success I have to my credit is attributable to these qualities—qualities which I regret to say are woefully lacking in a majority of the budding women players in India.

Strenuous Game

Had Badminton taken permanent roots in India? This is a question I am often asked and my answer is a plump 'Yes'. It is not easily apprehensible why Badminton is still regarded in certain circles as a mere 'hit and giggle' affair or as a local judge presiding at the finals of a recent tournament humourously remarked "a mere matter of defeathering shuttlecock". 'Badminton is an effiminate game' is another strain of criticism indulged in by decriers.

This kind of ill-based and ill-informed disparagement far from discrediting the game, only serves to underline the ignorance and artlessness of those who indulge in it. In my opinion, Badminton which does not degenerate into a mere variant from the usual chirping over a cup of tea in any club, is a most strenuous game, next only to squash in the strength and stamina required to play it. It presupposes a high degree of physical fitness, considerable agility and an unerring co-ordination of the hand, foot and the mind.

The speed with which the shuttlecock is bandied about needs a mind sufficiently alert to seize any opportunity to create an opening for a subsequent 'snorter', or for an immediate 'kill'. In no game is a missed opportunity felt more keenly by the player than in Badminton. It may either result in the opponent snatching the initiative to finish the point in his favour or a prolongation of the rally when conservation of one's energy is of paramount importance. In Badminton, one parries only as a means to a thrust and not as an end in itself. No good player either securely perched on the top rung or precariously scrambling on the lower rungs wishes to continue the rally longer than necessary. He is all along on the prowl scheming his method of attack along the lines of least resistance, studying his opponent, while keeping pace with his wiles and looking for a loophole which when detected, he rushes in to exploit with a deadly precision.

A Word To Women

Women need not take fright from what I have just said. While laying due emphasis on the qualities of physical fitness, speed, etc. I cannot help remarking that the elements of Badminton are easy to pick-up. By the very nature of its equipment which is light, Badminton can be easily played by women. Preliminary essentials are easy to assimilate and given the necessary enthusiasm and a will to learn and exert oneself, the game comes readily to anyone with a little practice.

It will thus be seen that women can take to it more easily than is commonly supposed. The biggest advantage it holds for a woman as an indoor game is that howsoever housebound she may be, she can always find some time to put in a wee bit of Badminton practice.

If Badminton is exacting, it is also a game that has a degree of artistry. Once again the lightness of the equipment enables one to make shots as late as possible and to execute a bewildering variety of feints which if not too effective in match-winning, afford an ethereal pleasure to the eye. What greater pleasure could there be for the eye than to watch a feigned drop shot or a delicately controlled and intentionally delayed flick shot which can make at times even the best of players look like performing monkeys in a circus! Badminton therefore affords enough scope for enjoyment and exercise to women who cannot play the hard way.

Let me say a few words about the most suitable attire for women who wish to play Badminton. While the saree may indeed be regarded as very graceful and essential for social functions, it has no place in sports much less in a game like Badminton where quickness is of primordial importance.

The saree is a cumbersome costume for any game and by the manner in

(Continued on page 25)

Mumtaz Chinoy

They Live In Adam And Eve Civilisation

MASAIS OF E. AFRICA

By P. P. B.

When an intensive campaign is being carried on in India today for solving the food problem, the very simple diet of the Masais of East Africa reminds one of Utopia.

These Masais belong to the Nilotic pastoral tribe. They number about 45,000 and are found today in East Equatorial Africa. Unlike the negroes of that continent, they are tall, sinewy, thin-lipped, chocolate-coloured and with Caucasoid nose. Some authorities say that they are descended from the Jews. They live in a state of civilization that has barely surpassed that of Adam and Eve. They are cattle-breeders, owning large herds of goats, sheep, cows and bullocks.

They are reputed to be the richest people on earth with an average wealth of nearly Rs. 4,000 per head. in the shape of their cattle, and consequently, they form the artistocracy of the natives in East Africa.

But these wealthiest people are also the most dirty. Bath is unknown among them. They put on only a vile-smelling goat-skin or cotton piece over their body, hanging from their shoulders, which they change only when torn. Among them, the man makes pig-tail of his hair, while the women shaves her head; but she adorns her person by putting on anklets, armlets, bracelets and leglets made of metal wires and beads. The men and women of this tribe cover their bodies with red clay and fat.

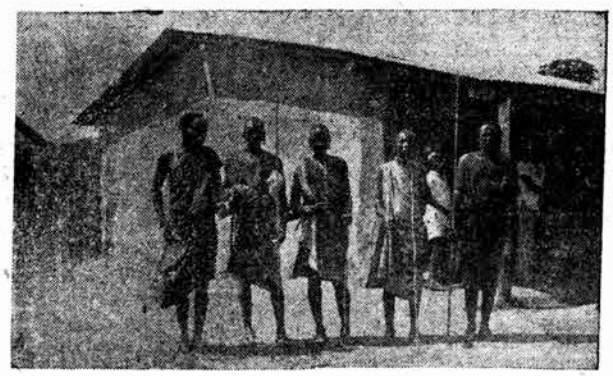
The only occupation of the Masai male is to look after his cattle. Each Masai is believed to have at least 70 heads of cattle, and he has always to be very vigilant against attacks on his cattle by wild animals.

Every Masai carries a spear to protect his cattle, his only wealth, from such attacks, and these Masais are known to fight and drive away even lions attacking their cattle with the help of this one spear.

The Masais sell their cattle to the merchants of Somaliland and Tanganyika, and this gives rise to the great export trade of hides and skins of Tanganyika to Somaliland. What they do with their money one cannot say with certainty, but this much is beyond doubt that they hoard silver in the ground.

These people do not cremate or bury their dead: they leave them in the open, exposed to the sun and to the animals.

Of war-like disposition, these people were dreaded as warriors for a long time over a vast area, formerly called Masailand, but today under British rule, they have settled down in regions round about Mt. Kilimanjaro in Tanganyika and near Nairobi in Kenya. But still their occupation and ways of life have not changed even a little. As these people do not grow any of their food, their diet consists of milk of their cattle, flesh of the animals and fresh warm blood sucked from the veins of animals. These are the only things they have for food and yet they have such powerful strength and vitality.



MASIAS OF EAST AFRICA.

CHINESE DOMINATE MALAYA

From Rickshaw-Puller To Mine-Owner

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BY H. I. S. KANWAR

HISTORY relates that over 2,500 years B.C., when the Chinese had already known the use of the Mariner's compass the Chinese visited the Malay Peninsula and other neighbouring countries about this period.

A Chinese Buddhist scholar, Fah Hien, visited India round about 400 A.D., and spent four years in search of original Buddhist documents. During his return to China, he is stated to have visited Ceylon, Java, and possibly Malaya.

It is recorded that during the period of the Sang Dynasty, the Chinese Emperor sent Chinese envoys to the Malayan world, and such missions went on for hundreds of years. Chinese also had connections with the Sri Vijaya Empire about the year 670 A.D., and there was tribute-bearing missions from this empire to the Chinese Emperor in the tenth century A.D., when the Sung Dynasty was in power.

When Marco Polo visited the Malayan Archipelago round about the year 1290, it is recorded that Chinese pirates had lairs in many East Indian islands. Later, after 1400, when the Ming dynasty ruled China, the Emperor sent an envoy to Malacca. This envoy impressed the ruler of Malacca about the might of his Emperor, to whom the Malaccan chief sent ambassadors and tribute. The Emperor reciprocated by recognising the ruler of Malacca as King. Later, another Chinese envoy, Cheng Ho by name, visited Malacca strengthening his country's connections by bringing precious presents from the Emperor to the King of Malacca about the year 1405.

During another visit, Cheng Ho also visited Ceylon, which was very powerful at that time. Cheng Ho was accompanied by a strong armada, and, determined to show the might of the Emperor, captured the Ceylonese King. On his way back to China he also took the King of Malacca. The Malaccan ruler incidentally had a retinue of over 500 persons, including his wife, son and ministers. The Emperor honoured him by giving him audience, and presenting him with costly gifts. Not only this. The Malacan King was given a grand sendoff. The reason for this extravagant display by the Chinese Emperor, was that the Emperor was a great diplomat and knew the full value of his actions.

It will be seen from the above that the Chinese desired and did their best to keep their influence in the neighbouring countries. As a matter of fact, the Chinese Emperors not only had relations with these lands but actually were successful in bossing over thirty countries, including Malacca. As time went by, the Chinese gradually cemented their connections with the Malayan Peninsula. They realised the value of its resources and trade. Due to the prevailing conditions in this country and the Malays being of a carefree nature, the Chinese embedded themselves into its economic and social life. The Chinese became greatly in demand as labourers in the tin mines of Malaya, and as the tin mines developed, their numbers increased so much so that today they form the bulk of the population.

In the last census in 1947, it was discovered that the Chinese formed approximately 45 per cent, numbering 2,611,397 out of the total Malayan population of 5,813,836. In fact the Chinese outnumbered all the other foreign races put together. In the bigger towns they have their own quarter.

Chinese Dominate

In contrast with the Malays, the Chinese are active and hard working. They thus not only form the economic backbone of the country, but also share a major part of the business with the Europeans.

As a matter of fact, the Chinese community is so firmly embedded in the life of the country that a section of the Chinese call themselves "Straits Chinese". Because of their influence, many Chinese words have crept into colloquial Malay. A special organisation known as the Chinese Protectorate looks after their interests, and not only that, this community has its own Chamber of Commerce, its own vernacular newspapers and representatives in the Government of the country.

Besides having considerable interests in tin mines and rubber estates, they have concern in every sort of business. Chinese are found in every profession right from a Federal councillor or a business magnate down to a rickshaw-puller. Being higly organised as a community, the Chinese possess a powerful voice in the economic life of the country.

The Straits Chinese form about 30 per cent of the total Chinese population in Malaya. Essentially Chinese by race, religion and culture, they consider themselves sons of the soil, as they deem Malaya to be their home and object of loyalty. The Straits Chinese are those born and bred in the country and have in the majority of cases never been to China. There is always a certain amount of friction between the Straits Chinese and their other brethren, for the former consider themselves to be of higher status, being better educated and more advanced in many respects. Two factors have, however, caused them to shed off this attitude to some extent, the nationalist policy of the Chinese Government under Chaing Kai-Shek, who have dinned into the ears of all overseas Chinese the benefit of patriotism to their father-land, and secondly, they have been drawn together against the immigration policy of the Malayan Government, which though seeking to protect Malay interests tends of be detrimental to the Chinese in Malaya. The Straits Chinese speak Malay in their homes, almost as if it were their mother tongue, but it is a peculiar type of Malay, mixed with a good number of Chinese words, and being of a more colloquial and slang language, it is a contrast to the pucka Malay, which is a beautiful tongue.

The main reason for the immigration of the Chinese into Malaya in the earlier days is that cheap labour was required to develop the country. Proving worthy of the task, they have been rewarded for their efforts, for they own many large enterprises. Consequently it may be said that the majority of the Chinese residing in Malaya today are descended from the poineer labourers.

As has been said before, the Chinese have had intercourse with Malaya for centuries. In the beginning they only came for short periods and later returned to their homes in the provinces of Kwangtung, Fukien and Kwangsi in China. Soon as they established contacts they came in larger numbers, and more frequently.

Since the earliest stages up to about thirty years ago, the Chinese usually came alone leaving their women folk behind. As a consequence, those who settled down on the soil often married locally, which goes to prove that the majority of the Straits Chinese are of mixed blood. Although the men have always outnumbered the women, more Chinese have brought their families to Malaya during recent times. At the present therefore, there are many more females than there were twenty-five or thirty years ago, and even then the men are double the number of women in the country.

A few of the noteworthy sects among the Chinese are Hokkiens, Cantonese, Hylams, Khehs, Teo Chews, Hakkas, Hock Chias and Hock Chans. A few Mongolians and Manchus are also to be found among them. The Cantonese, however, form the bulk of the Chinese community. As the Chinese are a mixed bag of sects and clans, therefore not being without their squabbles, they are divided into sections acting against one another mainly striving for business leadership.

Secret organisations and societies have always existed among the Chinese for a long time, sponsored by political parties in China and foreign countries, one of the notable organisations being the Chinese Communist Party, which has been operating in Malaya for a long time.

The Chinese profess different religions mainly Buddhism, Confucianism and Christianity. Among the Chinese Christians are followers of English and American Churches. No matter what religion a Chinese may belong to, he still carries out certain rites according to ancient customs, especially those connected with birth, marriage and death.

Until a few years ago, old fashioned Chinese women, who are fast decreasing in number, practised the age-old custom of clamping the feet of female babies in tight shoes, the effect of which was that the feet remained tiny as at birth. The origin of this terrible custom is that in the old days the Chinese were suspicious of the fidelity of their wives. The practice of the custom prevented the women from eloping or running away. Chinese women carry their babies pick-a-back style, often proceeding to work in the fields and mines thus loaded.

Women Advance

Literacy is fast increasing among them, resulting in substantial advancement in their outlook on modern life, and dropping the veil of inferiority complex. Many Chinese girls' schools are in existence, and it is no exaggeration to state that a fair number of Chinese young women have come out with achievements both in the field of education and sports. As far back as 1934, a Chinese lady was the first woman to qualify as an air pilot in Malaya.

Modern Chinese girls are just like any others, keeping up-to-date and marching with the times. They appear charming in their national ski which are slit up to about a foot fr the hem, to a certain extent displaying their shapely calves and kneas. The Chinese society lady is partial to cosmetics and fond of Max Factor's products. Chinese belles make excellent partners in the modern ballroom being first class dancers. It may not be out of place to mention that many Chinese girls have married foreigners, amongst whom are Indians, Malayas, Eurasians and Europeans.

Opium Habit

A part of the Chinese population is addicted to the obnoxious habit of smoking opium. For a long time, the Malayan Government have been implementing steps to root out this evil habit, by holding the monopoly of opium. Despite the fact that the price of opium was increased considerably, opium yielded a high rate of revenue, the addicts preferring to pay the price, to giving up the habit. However, it is gratifying to note that the opium-smokers belong to the lower classes of Chinese, such as rickshaw-pullers and labourers. All addicts are registered with the government, no new addict being admitted unless medically certifified as an opium-smoker.

The Chinese being Mongolian by race bear sallow complexions. Their outstanding features are high cheeckbones, slightly slanting eyes and round faces generally. Chinese are normally short in stature, their average height being in the neighbourhood of five foot two to three inches.

By nature the Chinese are enterprising, possess initiative and are partial to gambling. They are known the world over as excellent cooks, shoe-makers and washermen. They are fond of good clothes and good food, and are a naturally cheerful people. They not only make good craftsmen but also successful businessmen.

A Chinese is fond of his parties and when he throws one, he really means it. Hence he makes a first rate host. It has been said that a Chinese lives next to his kitchen, and this demonstrates his characteristic love of tasty food. As everyone knows, Chinese restaurants are popular all over the globe, and are capable of producing hundreds of recipes and dishes, which may at first taste peculiar. In Malaya, Chinese own thousands of coffee-shops, eating-houses, restaurants and hotels and have been successful in this type of business.

In Sports

The Chinese are friendly by nature and are outspoken and sensitive. They have a sense of pride peculiar to their race, and may feel hurt, though they may not outwardly show it. In the field of sports in Malaya, it can be said that the Chinese are second to none, as they have produced a number of athletic champions. They have shown progress in games such as cricket, football, volleyball and particularly badminton. It may be of interest to state that the majority of the members comprising the Malayan Badminton team, that recently toured England and Europe and fought their way up to the World Championship, are Chinese. A Chinese pilot by the name of Leong Chong Tat was winner of the Carl Nauer Challenge Cup, which he won at an open Flying Competition, held by the Kuala Lumpur Flying Club in 1934.

Before World War II, the Malayan Chinese have always proved a loyal community to the Government, the only exception being the Malayan Chinese Communist Party, which for over two decades preceding 1940 worked underground. Indeed they were a thorn in the side of the Malayan police. There were also secret societies among the Chinese, but none of outstanding note. It has been said that the Malayan Chinese Communist Party was sponsored by their overlords in Moscow.

When the Japs attacked Malaya, the bulk of the Chinese population showed their loyalty to the Malayan Government by volunteering for active service in every sphere, and laid down their lives for the country. It was a mistake of the British not to have made use of Chinese man-power fully before the Jap invasion. This is, because the British have been suspicious of the Chinese population, although without foundation, and all along they have restricted Chinese immigration into Malaya, under the guise of protecting Malay interests.

In actual fact, the British found

(Continued on Page 25)

"WILL IT LIGHT OR BLOW A FUSE?"

THE WEST
RUSSIA
HIGH POWER WIRE FROM THE DEMOCRATIC POWER HOUSE
AUSTRIAN TREATY
HEAVILY CHARGED WIRE FROM COMMUNIST POWER HOUSE

Harper in The Birmingham Age-Herald

Ambassador Of China In Car Accident

Collision With Lorry On Paris Boulevard

PARIS, Sept. 23, (PTI-Reuter): Doctor Tsien Tai, the Chinese Ambassador in Paris, was seriously injured in a road accident here last night, but his present condition gives no cause for worry, the Embassy announced today.

The Ambassador and his daughter were driving down a Paris boulevard last night when their car collided with a lorry. The Ambassador was at once taken to the Boucicaut Hospital suffering from wounds to the forehead, tongue and chest, and from shock. He was in a coma for an hour. Doctors were this morning uncertain whether or not he had fractured a rib. His daughter suffered leg injuries.

ERITREA AND SOMALILAND

Haile Selassie Reiterates Demand For Return

FLUSHING MEADOW (New York), Sept. 23 (PTI-Reuter)—Haile Selassie, Emperor of Ethiopia, today urged the United Nations not to delay further "the return of Eritrea and Somaliland to Ethiopia".

In a telegram to Mr. Trygve Lie, United Nations Secretary General, the Emperor declared: "Time and again it has been clearly demonstrated that these provinces formed an integral part of Ethiopia but were torn away from her by force and aggression.

"The fact that these provinces, once cut off from their motherland could not lead an independent existence is unquestionable.

Consequently, further delay will be of no help, but contribute to the deterioration of situations that have long been in great need of assistance."

Mohanlal Gautam In Berlin

BERLIN, Sept. 23, (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Mohanlal Gautam, member of the Indian Constituent Assembly and Delegate to the Inter-Parliamentary Conference which has just ended in Stockholm arrived in Berlin by air tonight.

Mr. Gautam who plans to stay in Berlin until September 26 will visit schools and factories and have talks with members of the Berlin administration.

Persia Not To Recognise British-Bahrein Stamps

LONDON, Sept. 23 (PTI-Reuter)—Teheran Radio announced that the Persian Government has informed the International Postal Union in Berne that it does not recognise the new British stamps for the oil island of Bahrein in the Persian Gulf.

Letters posted to Persia with Bahrein stamps will be subject to a surcharge, the announcement added.

NEW DELHI, Sept. 23, (P. T. I.): The Government of Kenya and Uganda resumed the issue of licences for the importation of Indian handloom cotton piecegoods on August 23, according to the Indian Government Trade Commissioner, Mombasa.

Stop Press

REDS CAPTURE TWO TOWNS

CANTON, Sept. 24. (PTI-Reuter): Communists have captured two important towns, Nanhsiung and Chihing, inside the Kwangtung border, according to usually reliable sources. The Communists also launched a surprise attack on the Cantop-Hankow Railway between Chenhsien and Pingshih Hunan.

RAINS TAKE TALL

Due to continuous rain the wall of Ciba Industries at Dockyard fell down. One washerman and two innocent cows were killed under the debris of the 50 feet high wall. Photo shows a view of the fallen wall and the cow. of the fallen wall and the cow.

Extensive Breaches Beyond Ongole

MADRAS, Sept. 24. (UPI): Latest reports reaching here regarding the breaches on the north-east (Madras-Calcutta) Railway line beyond Ongole station indicate that the breaches are very extensive and that it will take at least a week more for the running of through trains through the breached spots.

A report from Vijayavada says that over 10,000 people have been rendered homeless and many cattle and huts washed away as a result of the heavy floods in the Krishna river. Several villages and paddy fields on either side of the river beyond Vijayavada have also been inundated.

The rain has stopped and it is expected that the level of the river will fall in a day or two.

Leakage Of Military Secret

PARIS, Sept. 24. (PTI-Reuter): A secret French report on Indonesia, containing information on the strength and armament of the French troops there, had been copied and circulated in Vietminh (Annamite Nationalist) circles, it was disclosed here today.

The French Ministry of the Interior said three Vietnamese had been arrested in Paris in connection with the affair and charged with "acting against the external security of the State". Military security police are continuing investigations.

STOCKPILE OF STRATEGIC MATERIALS

Truman Asks For A Free Hand

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (PTI-Reuter)—President Truman has called on a Congressional committee studying the Armed Services Appropriation Bill to approve his request for 275,000,000 dollars to buy "strategic and critical" stockpile materials from the sterling area, it was disclosed today.

The Senate had inserted a rider in the Bill which would have rescinded the stockpiling funds.

The President has asked for the 275,000,000 dollars in contract authority, which means the money would be available to cover orders placed for the materials which would be paid for later.

In letters to the Chairman of the Senate and House Appropriations Committees, made public today, President Truman asked them to eliminate the rider, which he said would retard the "rapid and steady progress towards attaining stockpile objectives for national defence.

The President said dollars spent for such purchases, while materially improving the United States strategic stockpile would at the same time be of significance in helping to meet the critical dollar-sterling situation.

SINGAPORE, Sept. 23 (PTI-Reuter) Malaya's adverse trade balance increased by nearly £1,000,000 during August to a total of about £19,000,000 for the first eight months of the year, according to latest official statistics.

8 Killed In U.S. Bomber Crash

TOKYO, Sept. 24. (P.T.I.-Reuter): Eight people were killed and six injuried when an American Superfortress bomber crashed on taking off from the American air base at Guam, General MacArthur's Headquarters announced here today.

The bomber crashed into the runway a few seconds after the wheels lifted, exploding instantly. The plane was on a training flight, the statement added.

Calcutta University Vice-Chancellor Resigns

CALCUTTA, September 24 (PTI): The Vice-Chancellor of Calcutta University, Dr. P. N. Banerjee has tendered resignation of his office and the resignation has been accepted by the Government of West Bengal.

It may be recalled in this connection that following certain allegations made by a local newspaper early last week alleging manipulation of certain results of the last Matriculation Examination in which names of the Vice-Chancellor and some other officials of the University were dragged, the Syndicate of the University appointed an Enquiry Committee with Mr. C C. Biswas as Chairman. The Enquiry Committee's report, it is learnt, is complete and wil shortly be submitted to the Syndicate.

The working class cost of living index number for Jaignon (on base August 1939 equal to 100) was 422 during August last, being five points higher than in the preceeding month. The index number for food articles advanced by nine points to 465.

People IN THE NEWS

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

GANESHKHIND Sept. 24.

The Governor of Bombay received Mr. M. K. Ostwal and Mr. T. Khushal Singh.

His Excellency and Rani Maharaj Singh received H. H. the Dowager Rani Saheba of Mudhol.

Rani Maharaj Singh received Mrs. Duggan.

The Governor and Rani Maharaj Singh lunched with Sir Cowasji and Lady Jehangir at their residence, "Garden Reach", Poona.

They visited the Connaught Y. M. C. A. Hall, Burnett Road, to attend a charity classical concert. They were received by Mr. and Mrs. D. V. Vyas and Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Barve.

Mrs. Bawa has left.

Restoration Of German Unity

One Of The Three Basic Points Of International Policy

BONN, Sept. 23, (PTI-Reuter): Dr. Guenther Henle, Christian Democrat (Government) Deputy, said in the Bundestag (Lower House) today that the "overwhelming majority" of Germans were agreed to three basic points of international policy.

These were: (1) restoration of German unity, (2) Rejection of the Oder-Neisse line (fixed at Potsdam as Germany's provisional eastern frontier), and, (3). Alignment with the Western world which was "committed to freedom of the individual and justice among nations."

Dr. Henle urged the House to state clearly Germany's wish to cooperate with the 12 nations forming the council of Europe. Other points, Dr. Henle made were: "The traditional conflict of interests with our Western neighbour, France, should be superseded by a new community of interests.

"Our relations with the British people should be friendly. Unfortunately the vexed question of dismantling has cast a shadow on them. The British should realise the psychological danger of continued dismantling—that people who have daily fresh destruction before their eyes lose faith in reconstruction."

Canadian Bill For Abolition Of Appeal

OTTAWA, Sept. 23, (PTI-Reuter): ter): Opposition leader George Drew moved an amendment in the Commons which would have the effect of killing the Canadian bill to abolish appeals to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent rose at once to state that the amendment would be opposed by the Government—meaning its defeat.

DETECTION OF ATOMIC EXPLOSION POSSIBLE

"Geiger Counter" Can Register Impulses At Great Distances

LONDON, Sept. 23, (PTI-Reuter): From time to time there has been a good deal of speculation about the setting-up by the United States and other powers, of stations for the long-range detection of atomic explosions.

The secrecy surrounding all projects associated with nuclear fission has prevented the publication of hard facts on this subject, but there is no doubt that the explosion of an atomic bomb could be detected thousands of miles away.

CHARGED PARTICLES

Small nuclear transformation result in the appearance of fast-moving electrically charged particles, which in passing through the air give atoms with which they collide an electric charge. This is a process called ionisation.

"Ions", as electrified atoms are called, can be detected by the Wilson Cloud Chamber, a device in which their path can be photographed because they leave behind them a trail of water-vapour which has been attracted by their electricity.

Another detecting instrument is the Geiger-Counter, in which the electrical potential of a wire is altered by the entry of the Gammu rays which are a feature of radio activity.

After an atomic explosion fission fragments can be carried great distances by the winds, sometimes in rain clouds from which they may fall to earth. The first test shot of the atom bomb in New Mexico is believed to have been detected by a Geiger Counter in Maryland, more than 1,000 miles away.

Physician Philip Morrison, of Cornell University, New York, who worked on the atomic bomb project, has written that weeks after an explosion there are still millions of active atoms present.

PUBLIC NOTICES

DRAFT CHIT TENDER NOTICE

1. Sealed tenders will be received in the prescribed form by the undersigned at his office at Tiruchirapalli upto 5 p.m. on 25-10-49 for the work of constructing a bridge across Coleroon near Anaikaranchatram on Chidambaram-Shiyali road.

2. Earnest money to be deposited along with the tender is Rs. 62,000/-.

NOTE:

1. The site of the bridge is situated within a mile upstream of the railway bridge near Coleroon railway station (S.I.R.).
2. Copies of detailed tender notice, schedule of quantities with the blue print plans may be obtained by intending tenderers from the Superintending Engineer on payment of Rs. 25 plus Re. 0-6-3 Sales tax for each set.

S. C. NAYAK,
Superintending Engineer
(Highways)
III Circle, Tiruchirapalli
5762

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
MINISTRY OF FOOD.
TENDER NOTICE.

PI-1506(10)/49.—The Director-General of Food, Government of India, Ministry of Food, Jamnagar House, Mansingh Road, New Delhi, invites tenders for appointment of clearing agents for clearing imported foodgrains at the port of Bombay. The tenders should be sent so as to reach him by the 10th October, 1949, on tender forms (not transferable) obtainable from his office or from the office of the Regional Food Commissioner, Botawalla Chambers, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay, upto 7th October, 1949, on payment of Rs. 10/- (not refundable) per set paid in cash or by Money Order (Cheques will not be accepted) quoting tender notice number and remitter's full name and address.

5837

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST

Notice Dismissed By Magistrate

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A notice issued against Pirumall Chaturbhuj, Gangadhar Chaturbhuj, Radhakishen Khaitan, Matadin Khaitan, Gopikishen Pirumall, Haridas Pavaghadi and Bhogilal Pandya, in the matter of Criminal Breach of Trust of Rs. 9,09,246 belonging to the Morarji Gokuldas Spinning and Weaving Company, was dismissed by Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court.

The notice had been issued at the instance of Mr. Anubhai Chimanlal, a shareholder of the Mills. The complainant had alleged that the first accused had in May, 1946 unnecessarily ppurchased on behalf of the Mills, 13,480 bales of cotton for a price of about 42 lakhs and odd, which was nine lakhs in excess of the price of the cotton and that the other accused abetted him in the transaction.

The complainant stated that this was done "to corner the world cotton market" and not on account of the requirements of the Mills.

It was shown on behalf of the defence that the Mills annually consumed about Rs. 86 lakhs worth of cotton and usually had on hand about one to two crores worth of cotton. The first accused had not only paid back the nine lakhs in respect of which the criminal breach was alleged, but had also paid interest on it.

The Magistrate held that there was no criminal offence involved in the transaction and if there was any offence at all, it was of a civilnature and had to be decided in a Civil Court.

Medical Stores Sealed

MEERUT, Sept. 24 (P.T.I.): With a view to stopping profiteering the local authorities sealed all the medical stores in the city and cantonment. These medicines will be sold on permits.

Now War Means Disaster

PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS TO TRUMAN'S DISCLOSURE

LONDON, Sept. 23 (PTI-Reuter): First detailed examination of the military impact on the Western nations of Russian knowledge of atomic fission will, it is understood here, take place when the Atlantic Pact Defence Ministers meet in Washington next month, writes Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent.

Observers here considered that the news of an atom explosion having taken place in Russia was likely to be more important in the psychological sphere than in the sphere of Government policy.

London and Washington are understood to have based their plans since the end of the war on the very definite assumption that the Soviet Government would also possess the atomic bomb and other ultra modern weapons of war within a very limited number of years.

To that extent, in the realm of Government plans and decisions, today's news had already been annticipated.

The development was expected to lead to an even more acute interest and competition for strategic raw materials, especially uranium, and for those parts of the world such as the Antarctic where thmey are believed to exist.

It was still too early here to get a sound opinion on the vital underlying question of whether Russian ownership of the bomb made war more or less probable.

The public here certainly does not believe that the Atlantic Pact powers would go to war except in the case of brute aggression.

On the other hand, it was not felt that the news woul make the Soviet Government more likely to go to war, since however powerful its new weapon may be in offence there remains the atomic weapons and rockets in the west.

It remains as true today as it did yesterday that war would spell disaster on both sides.

E. P. T. Reference: Assessee Fails

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Tendolkar)

The Seksaria Biswan Sugar Factory Ltd. .. Applicant
vs.
The Commissioner of Income-Tax, Bombay .. Respondent

The assessee company had been incorporated in 1939, having as one of its objects, the manufacture and sale of sugar. On 26th October, 1943, it advanced on a demand pro-note a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs to a firm called Messrs. Agarwal & Co. in which the Managing Agents of the assessee company were partners. It was conceded that no such loan had been advanced by the assessee company in the past to any other person. The assessee company contended that this amount constituted a "debt" due to the company within the meaning of Rule 1 (1) (b) of Schedule II to the Excess Profits Tax Act which had to be added to its assets in computing the average amount of capital employed in the business, and on which the assessee company would be entitled to a statutory deduction. The Appelate Tribunal having negatived this contention, the assessee company brought the matter to the High Court on a reference.

Counsel for the assessee company stated that one of the objects permissible to the company under its memorandum was the lending of money, and that therefore the sum of Rs. 5 lakhs must be considered to have been advanced in the course of its business so as to entitle the company to the benefit of Rule 1 (1) (b) of Schedule II to the Act.

LOAN NOT PART OF NORMAL BUSINESS

In their lordships' opinion merely because a particular act was permissible to a company under its memorandum, and the company performed that act, did not necessarily mean that it had been performed in the course of its business. Distinguishing the decision in 12 I. T. R. 50, and relying on an observation of Lord Sumner in 15 Ch. D. 247, their lordships stated that they had further to determine whether the objects set out in the memorandum were still being pursued by the company and whether the particular act had any connection with the normal business which the company was carrying on. Though money-lending was one of its objects in the memorandum, their lordships found it impossible to hold that by a solitary transaction of loan it could be said that it constituted part of the normal business pursued by it which was the manufacture and sale of sugar. In answer to the question referred to them their lordships therefore, held that the company was not entitled to the benefit of Rule 1 (1) (b) of Schedule II to the Act.

Sir Jamshedji Kanga and Mr. R. J. Kolah instructed by Messrs. Payne & Co. appeared for the assessee company.

Mr. G. N. Joshi and Mr. M. C. Setalvad Acting Advocate-General of India, instructed by Mr. N. K. Petigara Solicitor to the Income-Tax Dept. at Bombay appeared for the respondent.

JHANSI, Sept. 23, (Delayed), (PTI): The Vindhya Paradesh Provincial Congress Committee today passed a resolution opposing the merger of some areas with the adjoining provinces of U. P. and C. P., states a report received here. The Committee which met at Rewa also decided to send a delegation to meet Sardar Patel in connection with the election of four representatives to the Indian Constituent Assembly.

"Love Tangle" Causes Plane Crash!

MONTREAL Sept. 23 (PTI-Reuter): the Royal Canadian Mounted Police announced today they had definite proof that a woman placed explosives aboard a Canadian Pacific Airliner which crashed on September 9 killing 23 people.

Police said the proof took the form of signed statements.

An earlier police announcement said they were investigating the possibility of sabotage and were guarding a woman said to be so ill she may die in Quebec Hospital.

She took an overdose of sleeping tablets.

Police also said they were looking for a man described as the woman's friend and husband of a woman who died aboard the plane.

They indicated that a plot involving a "love triangle" and 10,000 dollars insurance was involved.

Two babies were among the 23 people killed when a Canadian Pacific Airlines Dakota crashed in rugged country 40 miles from Quebec on September 9.

AMERICAN TEACHER IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, Sept. 23. (P.T.I.): Dr. Eduard Lindeman, an American teacher has arrived here recently from New York on a lecture tour.

Dr. Lindeman will teach for two months at the national Y. W. C. A. School of Social Work of the Delhi University in the subject called "community Organisation". He will also deliver lectures at Indian universities.

Dr. Lindeman will represent America at the forthcoming session of the Indian Conference of Social work to be held in Delhi in December.

COLOMBIA, Sept. 24. (PTI-Reuter): Colombia's Supreme Court has upheld an Act passed by Congress calling for presidential elections in November this year instead of in the coming June. Conservatives had energetically opposed the move.

Exhibitions Should Mirror Life Of People

Blend Of Village And City Life Best Says Kalelkar

MYSORE, Sept. 23 (PTI)—Kaka Kalelkar, one of oldest associates of Mahatma Gandhi, opened the Mysore Dasera Exhibition today at which a special piece of attraction is a replica of Mahatma Gandhi's Sevagram Ashram executed in its minutest details.

Placed inside the Ashram are personal belongings of the Mahatma, including his specs, sandals, writing desk and books.

Another attraction in the Exhibition is a model Ashram where the various activities of the Kasturba Gandhi Village training scheme are faithfully depicted.

OTHER MODELS

The Mysore Agricultural Department's "model farm" gives the farmer new ideas of making his fields yield its most.

A 12 foot replica of the famous Sarnath Pillar forms one of the many attractive items on view at the Exhibition.

Kaka Kalelkar said exhibitions should indicate the national standard the people desire to maintain, and should depict people's present way of living, their troubles and tribulations their ideal and means of attaining it.

VILLAGE UPLIFT

Village uplift, he said was the basis of the country's progress. Harmonious blending of village life with that of the town in everything cultural, social and educational was the sure foundation for both village uplift and country's progress."

Kaka Kalelkar appealed to people to help him reorganise a Gandhi Museum. He invited letters, photographs and articles relating to the Mahatma. He said he had brought with him the staff the Mahatma had carried in his historic Dandi March. The staff, he added, came from Karnataka.

Mr. D. H. Chandrasekhariah, Minister for Education, said the Exhibition was "a mirror of the cultural and economic progress of Mysore."

The TEARS that RAIN
Refreshing Consciousness
of-WOMAN-the GOD'S COMELY CREATION
PRAKASH Picture

Sawan Bhado

MUNAWAR SULTANA, Ramsingh, Indu, Randhir, Jankidas, Nirmalkumar, OM PRAKASH.

Music:
HUSANLAL
BHAGATRAM
Direction:
RAVINDRA DAVE

LAMINGTON
3-30, 6-30, 9-30. Sun. 12-45
Booking 10 to 11-30 and
4-30 to 6

KISMET
4, 6-45, 9-30 and
Sat., Sun. 1 p.m.
EVERGREEN Release.

CITY & SUBURBS

TO-DAY

Hindu: Asoe Shud 3, 2005.
Muslim: Zilhej 2, 1368.
Parsi: Farvardin 23, 1319.
Sunrise 6-28 A.M.
Sunset 6-33 P.M.
Hightide 01-32, 13-34.
Lowtide 07-24, 19-46.

Today's Engagements

COUNCIL OF INDIAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION (BOMBAY): Inauguration of the practising Pharmacists Training Course by Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, at Dept. of Chemical Technology, Matunga, today 10 a.m.

BHAGINI SAMAJ, BOMBAY: Opening of new extension of building and creche by Mr. V. L. Mehta, Finance Minister, today at 5 p.m.

KARNATAK SANGH: Annual general meeting at Wagle Hall, Kandewadi, Girgaum, today at 3-30 p.m.

SHRI MAHAVIRA JAIN VIDYALAYA: Annual general meeting today at 3-30 p.m. at Vidyalaya Lecture Hall.

GAUDIYA MISSION: Swami Shri Nitaidas Bhaktishastri Ragalankarji to speak on "Primeval Teacher learns from Almighty", today 5-30 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Public lecture on "Towards a Better World" at Jehangir Wadia Building, Flora Fountain, today 6-15 p.m.

MONTHLY MASS SPINNING: Programme under auspices of Congress Khadi Board and Navjivan Sangh in "G" ward, Dadar, at Shri Laxminarayan Hall at 8 a.m. today.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL: Picnic organised by the Bombay Presidency Women's Council to Vihar Lake on Sunday has had to be unavoidably cancelled on account of the inclement weather.

B.P.C.C. Programme For Harijan Day

The B.P.C.C. will be observing Sunday, (today) as Harijan Day. The following programmes have been chalked out:

8 a.m. to 9 a.m. Mass Spinning at Laxmi Narayan Hall, Y Road North, Dadar, near Bombay Glass Works Factory, Pujya Nathji will preside and address workers on 'Bapu and Harijans'.

4-30 p.m. Harijan processions organised by different Ward D.C.Cs to start and proceed towards the Congress House to join the public meeting at Peoples' Hall.

6-30 p.m. Public meeting at the Peoples' Hall at which Shri N. Y. Nurie, Vice-President, B.P.C.C. will preside. Shri K. M. Munshi, Shri N. S. Kajrolkar, M.L.A., and others will address the meeting.

The following programmes have been arranged by the B.P.C.C. in connection with the Gandhi Jayanti celebrations:

September 26, (Monday) Programme in 'C' Ward by Sarvodaya Kala Mandir.

September 27, (Tuesday) Programme in 'D' Ward by Sarvodaya Kala Mandir, and September 28, (Wednesday) Programme in 'E' Ward by Sarvodaya Kala Mandir.

R. A. Jagirdar's Appeal To Kannadigas

BOMBAY, Saturday.

An appeal to the Kannada-speaking people of Bombay to unite and make a concerted effort for establishing a Karnatak Province was made here today by Mr. R. A. Jagirdar, Vice-Chancellor of the newly formed Karnataka University.

Mr. Jagirdar, who was speaking at a reception in his honour by the Kannada-speaking people of Bombay, said he would do his best to enrich the Kannada language and his main aim was to make the new University function smoothly.

Mr. Joohim Alva, Sheriff of Bombay, who presided, reminded the Kanadigas not to sacrifice national interests while attempting to form a Province of their own, which "they are entitled to".

C. N. Vakil's Lecture Postponed

BOMBAY, Saturday: Prof. C. N. Vakil's lecture on "Devaluation", which was to have been delivered on Thursday evening, has been postponed due to the inclement weather to 5-45 P.M. on Monday, Sept. 26, at University Convocation Hall.

BAKRI ID PRECAUTIONS

Restrictions On Import And Slaughter Of Cows

In view of the coming Bakri Id, the Commissioner of Police has issued an order, under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code, prohibiting import, or bringing by rail or by road, of any cows, bulls, bullocks, she-buffaloes, he-buffaloes, heifers and calves to any place south of Bandra and Kurla in Greater Bombay, during the period from September 26 to October 6, 1949, both days inclusive. By another order, the Commissioner of Police has directed that "no person shall slaughter cows, bulls, bullocks, he-buffaloes, she-buffaloes, heifers and calves at any public or private place outside a slaughter house and slaughter any other animals on or within sight of a street or a public place in Greater Bombay", from September 30 to October 6, 1949, both days inclusive.

BOMBAY, Saturday

Champabai Tulsidas, a 30-year old resident of Vanu Bhuvan, Lamington Road, who received burn injuries on Wednesday, died this morning at the J. J. Hospital.

TODAY'S RADIO

BOMBAY—A

7-30 a.m. Vasantrao Tuljapurkar (Bhajan) 7-40 Aj Ka Karyakram 7-45 A. A. K. Bangesh (Sarod) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Kusum Shroff and Sisters (Guj. Garbigeet) 8-45 News (G) 11-0 A In Bombay—B 12-45 p.m. Musical Interlude 12-50 Khusum Shroff and Sisters Gujerati Garbigeet 1-0 News (G) 1-10 As in Bombay—B 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Sunday Afternoon With You 5-0 Panditrao Nagarkar Bhimpalas 5-30 As in Bombay—B 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-30 Avdabai Sangekar (Gauri) 7-0 String Music 7-10 Locals 7-15 Ahmed Ali Khan Bangesh (Sarod) 7-30 G. K. Nimkar (Kedar Nat)

8-0 p.m. Vasantrao Tuljapurkar (Marathi Geet) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 As in Bombay—B 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 As in Bombay—B 10-0 New York Phil. Orch.

BOMBAY—B

7-30 a.m. As in Bombay—A 7-45 News (E) 8-0 Laxmanprasad Chaube (Dhrupad aur Thumri) 8-30 News (M) 8-45 G. K. Nimkar (Anand Bhairon) 11-0 Film Music. 12-0 p.m. J. L. Ranade (Sur Malhar) 12-30 Panditrao Nagarkar (Marathi Pad) 12-45 As in Bombay—A 12-50 News (M) 1-0 Marathi Pad 1-10 Vasantrao Tuljapurkar (Geet) 1-25 Ahmed Ali Khan Bangesh (Saroda) 1-45 News (H) 1-50 Vilayat Husain Khan Gaud Sarang 5-0 As in Bombay—A 5-30 Gammat Jammat 6-0 Laxman Prasad Chaube (Pilu Ki Thumri) 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners 7-15 As in Bombay—A 7-45 News (E) 8-0 News (M) 8-15 J. L. Ranade (Pad) 8-30 Panditrao Nagarkar (Behag) 9-0 Avdabai Sangekar (Bhoop) 9-30 Swar Mudrika (Music 9-45 Bombay Radio Orchestra 10-0 Vilayat Husain (Jaijatwanti).

BARODA

250 metres (1,200 kc|s)

7-30 a.m. Shivmat-Bhairavn 7-40 As In Ahmedabad 8-0 News (E) 8-15 As In Ahmedabad 8-45 News (G)

5-30 p.m. Songs From The Screen 6-0 News (E) 6-10 Anwarkhan Bhikankhan 6-25 Shanti Mullick and Sisters Dholak Geet 6-35 Gramjano Mate 7-0 Variety 7-15 Anwarkhan Bhikankhan (Sitar) 7-30 Shanti Mullick and Sisters (Dholak Geet) 7-45 As in Ahmedabad 8-0 M. S. Subbulakshmi 8-10 Locals 8-15 News (G) 8-30 News Madhusudan S. (Puria Kalyan) 9-0 News (E) 9-15 Nabhovani Orchestra (Bihagada) 9-30 Madhusudan S. Joshi (Adana).

AHMEDABAD

326.1 Metres (9-20 kc|s)

7-30 a.m. As in Baroda 7-40 Champaklal C. Nayak (Drut) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 Rang Rang Vadalian 8-45 News (G) 5-30 p.m. As in Baroda 6-0 News (E) 6-10 As in Baroda 6-25 Vividh Geeto 6-35 Majoor Bhai) Mate 7-0 Haribala Dave (G. Geeto) 7-15 As in Baroda 7-30 Champaklal C. Nayak (Dayaramkrit Pad) 7-45 S. Gandhian philosophy of purity of means: by Maganbhai P. Desai. (G) 8-0 Haribala Dave (G. Geet) 8-10 Locals 8-15 News (G) 8-30 As in Baroda 9-0 News (E) 9-15 As in Baroda.

V. L. Mehta To Broadcast

At 8-30 p.m. on Sunday, Hon'ble Mr. V. L. Mehta will broadcast from AIR Bombay on "Harijan Day". The talk can be heard on Bombay A and B.

DOCTOR & NURSE CHARGE-SHEETED

Sequel To Death Of Patient In G. T. Hospital

BOMBAY, Saturday

Mr. T. S. Vyas, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court, charge-sheeted today, Dr. Joseph Anthony Rebello, and Miss Sushila Vishnoo Gosave, a nurse, both attached to the G. T. Hospital, on charges of causing death by a rash and negligent act and abetment thereof.

It is alleged that on August 11, the doctor and the nurse jointly caused the death of Gulam Husein Abdul Husein, a patient who was at that time under treatment at the G. T. Hospital.

It is alleged that the doctor injected into the patient by mistake a solution of cocaine, instead of Cadium Salycylate with Iodide and that the nurse handed over the same to him.

The hearing of the case was fixed for October 14.

POLICE COMB KALYAN CAMP FOR 2 SINDHIS

Alleged Cheating In Respect Of Rs. 5,000

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A posse of policemen attached to the Esplanade Police Station carried out a minute search at Kalyan Refugee Camp today, to apprehend two Sindhi refugees who are wanted by the police in connection with a cheating case. The Police investigations, however proved abortive.

Sukhamal and Sunderdas, the wanted persons, according to a complaint lodged by Chatamal Vasantmal the complainant, were alleged to have posed as frieds of multi-millionaire cloth merchant of Bombay and cheated him (complainant) to the tune of Rs. 5,000. They promised to get for the complainant several varieties of cloth at cheaper rate and took a deposit of Rs. 5,000. The sum was handed over by the complainant, but the alleged suspects failed to deliver the cloth.

Tax Evasion Cases In Bombay

BOMBAY, Sept. 24. (UPI): The Income Tax investigation Commission, during its two weeks' stay in Bombay, have investigated into half a dozen cases, which have been referred to it by the Government of India.

It is understood, that the reports in respect of the cases investigated will take some time before they are submitted to the Government of India.

The members of the Commission are leaving for New Delhi tomorrow by air. The Chairman of the Commission, Shree Varadachari, informed the United Press of India today that the Commission's work in Bombay had not yet been finished, and the Commission was not in a position at present to say definitely when it would be back here for the next session.

MORARKA CASE POSTPONED

BOMBAY, Saturday

The case against Dwarkadas Gokulchand Morarka and eight others for contravening the provisions of the Government of India Ordinance regarding High Denomination Notes, was postponed by Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Chief Presidency Magistrate to November 4.

The accused in the case are: (1) The Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Company, (2) Ramkumar Srinivas Morarka, (3) Dwarkadas Srinivas Morarka, (4) Gokulchand Dwarkadas Morarka, (5) Basantilal Ramkumar, (6) M. J. Diwekar, (7) S. E. Padhye, (8) S. R. Dotor and (9) D. Nensi.

The accused are alleged to have disgorged Rs. 4,52,000 in Rs. 1,000 notes, by falsifying the accounts of the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Company of which Morarka and Company are the Managing Agents.

MONEY ORDERS FROM BURMA TO PAK

RANGOON, Sept. 24 (PTI-Reuter.—Suspension of money order remittances from Burma to Pakistan "with immediate effect" was announced tonight by the Burmese Director of Posts, following Pakistan's decision not to devalue her currency.

Banks and commercial houses in Rangoon today declined to make any monetary transactions with Pakistan rupees until an exchange rate is fixed by the Reserve Bank of India.

THE WEATHER

POONA, Sept. 24 (P.T.I.): Following is the daily weather summary for Saturday, Sept. 24, 1949:—

Observations meagre.

The depression over north Hyderabad has moved north-eastwards and weakened. It probably lies this morning as a diffused low pressure area over the Central Provinces. It is likely to weaken further.

Rainfall has presumably been widespread in the Bombay Province and west Hyderabad and occurred locally in Malabar and south Gujerat.

Forecast valid until Sunday evening: Rainfall will be a fairly widespread and light to moderate in Chota Nagpur, south and east Central Provinces and along the west coast and extend into West Bengal and Assam. There will also be local showers in Bihar, the west Deccan and Mysore and a few showers in Orissa, the southern districts of the east United Provinces, in Vindhya Pradesh, Gujarat, the east Deccan and along the north Madras coast.

The following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from June 1, 1949 and departure from normal recorded at 08-00 hours I.S.T. on Sept. 24, 1949:—

Ahmedabad 96 78 0 24.4 minus 3.1; Baroda 77 0.1 23.4 minus 10.1; Belgaum 72 66 0.1 26.7 minus 11.7; BOMBAY 80 75 0.4 102.8 plus 36.9; Calcutta 91 79 0 42.4 minus 3.0; Delhi 97 80 0 27.4 plus 5.9; Hyderabad (Dn.) 81 — — — —; Lucknow 95 78 0 41.0 plus 6.6; Madras 94 77 0 18.9 plus 5.2; Mahabaleshwar 67 62 5.0 184.3 minus 62.6; Mysore 81 — — — —; Nagpur 87 — — — —; Poona 75 69 0.4 15.1 minus 2.4; Sholapur 75 69 1.2 29.4 plus 10.3; Simla 69 — — — —; Surat 87 75 1.2 37.2 minus 1.5:

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK

Chairman Reviews Progress At Annual Meeting

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. R. G. Saraiya, Chairman of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd., reviewed the progress made by the Bank in the current year at its 38th annual general meeting held today.

He said that the working capital of the Bank has increased during the past three years from Rs. 7.32 crores in June 1946 to Rs. 10.63 crores in June 1949. The paid-up share capital has during this period increased from Rs. 20.09 lakhs in June 1946 to Rs. 20.62 lakhs in June 1949.

He traced the progress of the co-operative movement since the advent of the present popular Government, the ever-increasing part which co-operation was called upon to play in the economic life of the country and said that the fresh responsibility which the Bank has undertaken to provide finance to all creditworthy farmers for agricultural purposes necessitated an immediate increase in the paid-up capital of the Bank.

Mr Saraiya said that the Board has, therefore, decided to offer fresh shares of the nominal value of about Rs. 20 lakhs to the public giving preference to the present shareholders of the Bank at a premium of Rs. 10 per share and to request the Government of Bombay to subscribe Rs. 10 lakhs to the share capital and also take up shares not subscribed by the public.

He said that the demand for finance from co-operative institutions for agricultural operations and for marketing and distribution of controlled commodities continued to be very heavy during the year.

While recognising the help being rendered to the Bank by the Reserve Bank of India, Mr. Saraiya urged the amendment of the Reserve Bank of India Act so as to bring it in line with the altered conditions in independent India in which the co-operative movement was called upon to play an ever-increasing role in the production and distribution of agricultural commodities.

Vice-Consul For Egypt

The Consul for Egypt in Bombay notifies that Mr. Saad El Din Hamdy Mortada arrived in Bombay and assumed his post as Vice-Consul for Egypt on the 24th September, 1949.

NO REPLY PAID TELEGRAMS TO PAKISTAN

NEW DELHI, Sept. 24: Reply paid telegrams and special delivedy services to and from Pakistan and between Pakistan on the one hand and Burma and Ceylon on the other are suspended until further notice.

TEAM WALKS OFF PAREL FIELD

Young Mahommedans Take An Unsporting Decision

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Play terminated abruptly this evening when Young Mohommedans walked off the field five minutes after the commencement of play in the second half in their match against Globe Sports 'A' in the H.V.M. Cup Tournament in protest against the decision of referee M. Lobo in awarding a penalty against them from which their opponents equalised.

Fortunately there were no ugly incidents and though the young Mohomedans were coaxed to go back and resume play by wiser counsel but they remained adamant and will have to bear the penalty for their foolhardiness.

Globe took the field with nine men with the result that their opponents had the opportunity of dictating terms until they came upto full strength. They failed to take advantage of the numerous scoring chances during this period and in the fifteenth minute Globe scored from a free kick just outside the penalty area which was taken by right back Janki and Merchant the rival custodian failed to gather the ball properly allowing it to slip out of his hands and Pai rushing up netted but the goal was disallowed for off-side.

A few minutes before the breather young Mohommedans took the lead through Rauf who netted from a pass by Khalil.

After the resumption Globe Sports did all the attacking and in the fifth minute their efforts were rewarded when they were awarded a penalty for a foul by Hasoom and Akhtar Hussain who took it converted easily. But the spectators were in for a shock for the young Mohommedans took the steps already mentioned in the opening paragraph.

Earlier in the evening in the Georgian Cup Tournament Mahar Panchayat and Dandi United were concerned in a drawn game each side scoring thrice. Ramdas two and Sukhlal one scored for Mahar Panchayat while Piraji scored all the three goals for his side.

HAZARE TOPS LEAGUE AVERAGES

Arrives In Bombay On October 1.

BOMBAY, Sept. 24. (PTI): Vijay Hazare, the test cricketer, scored 1075 runs with an average of 71.6 runs and took 104 wickets with an average of 9.32 wickets in Lancashire League Cricket this season, according to a letter received by Joe Bertwistle, a member of the Lancashire League Committee, from the Secretary of the Rawtenstall Club for whom Hazare played. He has also topped the League averages both with the bat and the ball.

This is the first time in the history of the Lancashire League that a professional has achieved this distinction of scoring a double and also topping the League averages.

Hazare who was making his first appearance this year in Lancashire league cricket has left England and is due in Bombay on October 1.

In the Day's Sport

FOOTBALL

St. Xavier's Ground Parel

3-30 p.m. Kirkee Rangers vs. Blue Wizards (H.V.M.)

4-30 Tata 'A' vs. General Motors. (II Division Harwood League)

5-30 p.m. Don Bosco H. S. vs. St. Stanilaus H. S (Ahmed Sailor Final))

Cooperage

5-30 p.m. Trades vs. Secunderabad (Rovers Cup).

TABLE TENNIS

Islam Gymkhana

MORNING SESSION

10 a.m. Semi-finals of Junior Singles followed by Quarter-finals of Men's Singles.

EVENING SESSION

4-00 p.m. Finals of Women's Doubles followed by semi-finals of Men's Singles followed by Finals of Women's Singles followed by Semi-finals of Men's Doubles followed by Semi-finals of Mixed Doubles.

Railwaymen Surprise Bangalore Muslims

GROUND CONDITION MAIN CAUSE FOR VISITORS' DOWNFALL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Another local side was responsible for causing a surprise in the Rovers Cup Football Tournament. G.I.P. Railway defeated Bangalore Muslims last year's winners by three goals to two. The railway fully deserved their victory for they adapted themselves rather quickly to the very nasty ground, which had suffered to a large extent due to the torrential rains of the past 12 hours.

The Railway side took full advantage of their opponent's failure to settle down early and scored two goals in the opening period of play. Bangalore Muslims only recovered in the second moiety and this too proved a bit too late for they were unable to break up the Railway defence. Pavey and Almeida were outstanding.

Tambe gave a brilliant display in the forward line and was a constant source of danger in the Bangalore goal area. M. D'Souza gave him ample support and the two extremists, Nakhwa and James put in some very dangerous centres which proved to be the breaking up of the Bangalore defence. Long passing and lifted shots were proving the downfall of the Bangalore Muslims.

Ariokairaj, the Bangalore pivot proved to be a source of inspiration to his side and distributed his passes with a purpose. The Bangalore forwards made one mistake in trying to short passing method which is always negatived on a heavy going field and with a heavy ball. Jabbar and Mustafa pleased in the attack and gave the Railway defence a headache on numerous occasions.

A rather slow pace was set to the game in the initial stage, but gradually the pace was quickened and taking advantage of the slowness of the Bangalore side to adapt themselves to the conditions underfoot, they forged ahead in the eight minute of play when James their right outer slammed the ball past David, the goalkeeper.

Ten minutes later in the first half the Railway added another goal when going through to a fine centre made light work of a rising ball which he shot straight to the topmost corner of the net. The Railway were troubled very little in this session by the visitors and gained a two goal lead by the interval time that came around.

The second moiety was of a different note. A very quick pace was set and it looked as though the Bangalore side would either even up or win, but the Railway defence were determined and cleared first time. Bangalore attacked and were rewarded soon with a grand goal scored by centre forward Hakim.

In this middle stage of this period the game was running in favour of the visitors and an equalizer looked imminent, but it eluded them for quite a while. Puthoo, the Railway custodian did his best to save what came his way.

Five minutes before the end Nakhwa put the Railway in a sure position with a deft shot from the left extreme position.

The Railway were now penalized in the goal area when a defender handled the ball and Jabbar taking the penalty kick made sure by sending in a stinging shot past Puthoo, the goalie. Another outstation team has made its exit from the Rovers Cup Tournament.

THE TEAMS:

G.I.P. RAILWAY: Puthoo; Pavey, Almeida; A. Duncan, B. Duncan; Bhickoo; James, Tambe, M. D'Souza, Shiva, Nakhwa.

BANGALORE MUSLIMS: David; Nathan, Anthony; Rehman, Arokairaj, Laxman; Babu, Jabbar, Hakim, James, Mustafa.

ELEVENS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT

Madras Team Beaten

TIRUCHI, Sept. 23. (PTI): National Football Club, Kolar, beat Wimco Sports Club, Madras, by two goals to one in the First Annual Elevens Football Tournament today.

The Kolar team took the lead by scoring through Akannikan Das, (left-in) a few minutes after the start of play. Madras efforts to equalise met At half time Kolar led by one nil. with no result. They failed to avail of a chance to convert a penalty kick.

After the breather Madras equalised by netting a corner kick through Kuppuswamy, their right-in. A few minutes before close of play Kolar scored their winning goal through Nizam their right-out.

Anjuna Annex Luzito Cup

CUNCOLIM BEATEN BY SOLITARY GOAL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

St. Michael's Anjuna Sports Club won the Luzito Cup at the expense of Cuncolim Union by a solitary goal at the Brabourne Stadium on Saturday evening.

Cuncolim Union, the favourites, though unlucky not to score at least once, lost partly due to the splendid defence of Anjuna and the superb goalkeeping of Norbert under the Anjuna bar.

Due to the morning showers, the ground was rendered very slippery and Anjuna were at home under such conditions than Cuncolim. Cuncolim were never impressive except in patches when they really gave Anjuna some anxious time.

Taking the lead through Michael DeSouza in the sixth minute after the kick-off, Anjuna held out despite several attacks by Cuncolim until the reces.

After the breather, Anjuna made some good moves, but A. Vaidya in the Cuncolim deep defence put up a plucky display and on several occasions moved in the forward line in an attempt to save.

Cuncolim had a good spell midway in the second half and thereafter, but Norbat in Anjuna's goal saved time and again and foiled their attempts. The trophy was not given away today.

There will be no games on Sunday.

HINDU GYM. TROUNCE CRICKET CLUB

Bombay Billiards League

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Results of matches played during the week ending 13th September.

North Zone

G.I.P. Inst. Byculla beat G. I. P. Mech. Inst. Parel	816-627
Matharpacady Club beat Dadar Club	805-796
Bandra Gymkhana beat Willingdon Catholic Gymkhana	789-681
Dadar Parsi Colony Gymkhana beat Mysore Association	880-611

Central Zone.

Times of India Sports Club beat G.P.O. Sports Club	891-792
B.P.T. Sports Club beat Y. M. C. A. Proctor	734-710
Y.M.C.A. Byculla beat Elphinstone Cricket Club	811-638

East Zone

Merchants' Club beat Catholic Gymkhana 'B'	944-891
P. J. Hindu Gymkhana beat Islam Gymkhana 'B'	949-889
Bombay Gymkhana 'B' beat Tata Sports Club	728-679

South Zone

P. J. Hindu Gymkhana 'A' beat Cricket Club of India	938-889
Catholic Gymkhana 'A' beat Islam Gymkhana 'A'	625-541
Bombay Gymkhana 'A' beat Parsee Gymkhana	794-695

BOMBAY, Saturday

Mr. Sultan Haji, Public Relations Officer of the Trans World Airlines, Bombay, is leaving for Paris, by a T. W. A. plane tonight, en-route to the U.S.A. for further training in public relations work.

He will be accompanied by Mrs. Haji.

ST. STANISLAUS ENTER FINAL

Ahmed Sailor Football Tournament

BOMBAY, Saturday.

St. Stanislaus H. S. qualified to meet Don Bosco H. S. in the final of the Ahmed Sailor Cup Tournament by trouncing Antonio D'Souza H. S. by eight goals to nil. The final will be played on Sunday evening at 5-30 p.m. on the St. Xavier's Ground Parel.

The winners could easily have won by a much bigger margin if their marksmanship was on par with their approach work. They lead by six goals at half time when Eric Barlow scored two, Dervenao two, Celino Rodriques and M. Andrade one each the last one from a penalty.

In the second half the winners inner trio continued to move with speed and precision and spreadagled the rival defence but smart work by S. Alphonso the rival goalkeeper prevented them from doing more damage Celino Rodriques and F. Britto completed the tally.

INTER-COLLEGIATE SWIMMING

Final To Take Place On September 26.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Owing to heavy rains, the programme of events in the Inter-Collegiate Swimming Competition drawn up for the 24th September, have been cancelled. The finals of all the events will be held at the Pransukhlal Mafatlal Hindu Swimming Bath on Monday, the 26th September commencing at 3-30 p.m. As it will not be possible to hold heats and finals the same day, all events will be decided on best individual timings.

POONA MOTOR CYCLE TRIALS

POONA, Saturday: Lieut. General Maharaj Shri Rajendrasinhji, DSO, GOC-in-C, Southern Command on Tuesday gave away the Southern Command Silver Challenge Cup to the three-man team belonging to the Southern emmand Signal Regiment which won the Motor Cycle trials held in the country-side of Poona.

Six teams from the Southern Command took part in the trials. Each team consisted of 3 riders, who were tested in flexibility riding, cross country ride, 12 mile course and inspection of machines. The object of the trials was to improve the standard of riding, machine mastership and maintenance, particularly among those who have to ride a motor cycle as part of their normal duty in the army.

The cross country test was a tough one. The rider was to go on rough track across a small hill and had to complete the given course in a stipulated time.

Brig. P.J.R. Heath, I.E.M.E., Southern Command conducted the trials which involved an amount of hard organizational work in advance of the trials. Formerly there may have been small-scale motor-cycle tests in the Indian Army, but the present trials are the first of their kind held in an organised manner. Those who witnessed the tests in Poona are of the opinion that the tests were pretty tough. Most of the competitors rode the machines normally allotted to them for service purposes. Considering the condition and the age of the machines, some of which were in use for over 10 years, the riders gave proof of excellent proficiency.

The following were the positions of the competing teams in the Southern Command Motor Cycle Trials held at Poona on September 19, and 20:—

1st team — Southern Command Signal Regiment with 228.45.

2nd team — Signal Training Centre, Jubbulpore with 221.48.

3rd team — 23 L. of C. Provost Unit with 203.63.

4th team — 1 Armd Division RIASC with 199.41.

5th team — 1 Armd Division Signal Regiment with 192.81.

6th team — I.E.M.E. Centre Jalahalli with 164.02.

The Southern Command Signal Regiment team which won the Championship will represent the Southern Command in the main Inter-Services motor cycle trials, being held in Bangalore on October 2 and 3.

DYER FULLY EXTENDED

Islam Gymkhana Table Tennis

O. Dyer was fully extended by P. S. Sandhawala in the fourth round of Men's Singles Sandhawala stole the honours of the game by his brilliant defense in the first four games when Ossie Dyer had to battle all the way to come out on top. In the last game Sandawalia went down tamely the consequence offorsaking his defensive game for an attacking one which suited his opponent admirably who hit splendidly to run out an easy winner.

The second best game of the evening proceedings was the match between those two brilliant exponents of the attacking game Bosha Laljee and Jaya Patkar which was so fast and furious that the four sets were over in barely twelve minutes Laljee took the first set but Patkar striking grand form recovered to force the pace and clinch honours.

In the Women's Singles Semi-finals Mrs. Banoo Cama proved her superiority over Miss Jaya Walawalkar in no uncertain manner to easily overcome her by three straight sets. In the other semi-final Miss S. Dharap both attacking and depending won her match against Miss Indu Desai three straight sets Miss Desai did all the attacking but Miss Dharap defended splendidly taking every shot which was smashed so easily that her opponent was forced to commit several errors.

The following were the results:—

Semi-finals Women's Doubles

Miss S. Dharap and Miss J. Walawalkar beat Miss P. Irani and Miss I. Desai 21-13, 21-19, 21-19; Miss D. C. Mistry and Mrs. B. Cama beat Mrs. Bhiqucha and Mrs. C. Nasikwala 13-21, 13-21, 21-16, 21-14, 21-14.

Fourth Round Men's Singles

D. M. Kamath beat J. Entiado 21-12, 21-19, 21-17; B. P. Baliga beat A. S. Amladi 22-20, 21-16, 21-19; B. P. Somaya beat S. L. Shroff 21-11, 21-16, 21-11; O. Dyer beat P. Sandhawala 21-9, 14-21, 22-20, 20-22, 21-2; H. M. Khanchand beat B. Abraham 21-11, 21-15, 21-16; P. S. Varde beat U. S. Bangera 21-15, 21-16, 17-21, 13-21, 21-14; J. S Patkar beat B. A. Lalji 8-21, 21-15, 21-14, 21-16; K. S. Khot beat R. T. Mathani 21-11, 21-13, 21-18.

Women's Singles (Semi-finals)

Mrs. B. Cama beat Miss J. Walawalkar 21-16, 21-13, 23-21; Miss S. Dharap beat Miss Indu Desai 21-15, 21-12, 21-17.

Junior Singles (Quarter-finals)

I. R. Joosab beat M. D. Parkar 21-16, 21-13; K. K. Karanjia beat M. L. Lulla 21-18, 21-15; D. N. Chopra beat A. Desai 21-18, 21-19; S. E. Dastoor beat V. D. Parekh 19-21, 21-12, 21-13.

The following are the matches to be played at 10 a.m. on Sunday.

Quarter-finals of Men's Singles

D. M. Kamat vs. B. P. Baliga; D. P Somaya vs. O. Dyer; H. M. Khanchand vs. P. S. Varde and J. S. Patkar vs. K. S. Khot.

'VARSITIES CRICKET ELEVEN

Thirty Players Invited For Selection

BOMBAY, Sept. 26 (P.T.I.): Thirty students from all over India have been invited to Bombay by the University Sports Board in consultation with the Board of Control for Cricket-in-India. The Indian Universities eleven to play against the Commonwealth Cricket team on October 9, 10, 11, the tourists first fixture in India, would be selected out of these players.

The thrity players, of whom 12 are from Bombay university, will gather in Bombay on September 26.

The Cricket Club of India, where they will be accommodated, have arranged for their net practice and their progress will be watched by the selection committee, which consists of Messrs H. N. Contractor, C. Ramaswamy and Col. C. K. Nayudu. Vinoo Mankad and Vijay Hazare will also assist in coaching the players.

The final team, including the captain on the University eleven, will be chosen after a selection match in the Brabourne Stadium on October 1, 2 and 3. The selected team will continue to receive coaching.

RAZVI SAYS HE IS BEING MADE SCAPEGOAT

Charges Prosecution Of Trying To Justify India's Action Against State

HYDERABAD Sept. 24. (PTI).

SYED KASIM RAZVI, the first accused in the SHOEBULLAH KHAN Murder Case, making his statement before the Special Tribunal today, said he was being made "a scapegoat", and the case was intended only as "justification for India's action aganist Hyderabad state".

Speaking in fluent English for two and a half hours, Razvi said: "I am sorry for the deceased (Shoebullah Khan); I am sorry for his parents; I am sorry for his mourning wife, and I am sorry for the little children. I condemn more vehemently than the prosecution counsel the deed itself. Let the prosecution say what they like, they cannot make me what I am not".

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

When the special tribunal trying the Shoebullah Khan Murder Case reassembled this morning after recess, the Chairman Mr. J. A. Pinto said he had framed a general question and many other specific questions to be put to the accused in the case. He asked the accused to bear this in mind in giving their answers.

The Chairman then asked Syed Kasim Razvi, the first accused, "You have the prosecution evidence. Do you wish to say anything?"

Kasim Razvi made an oral statement in fluent English lasting about two and a half hours. He said he was making the statement from memory against the voluminous evidence that had been brought against him. Moreover he had been in practically solitary confinement for the last one year which had affected the health of his mind and body.

He would state at the outset that there were certain things he would prefer not to say at this stage.

POLICY OF 'IMROZE'

Dealing first with the policy of the "Imroze" (the Urdu daily edited by the late Mr. Shoebullah Khan), which, being against him, had been shown by the prosecution as the real cause of the offence, Kasim Razvi stated that prosecution had also asserted that he was the real ruler in Hyderabad and real power behind the Government.

The Army, they had said, was in one of his hands, and the police in the other, and the Director-General of Police was under his thumb. If these assertions of the prosecution were taken for granted—and he was not granting them—then the prosecution stood self-contradicted. Fifty-eight issues of the "Imroze" had been presented before the court as evidence of the first assertion regarding "Imroze" policy. If the second assertion that he was all powerful was granted, there would not have been a second issue of that paper. And, being all powerful as stated by prosecution, he would have stopped the very next issue of the paper. The very existence of these isues presented before the court was proof that he was not against the policy of the paper.

Kasim Razvi, continuing, said there were several other papers which used to write against him, such as the "Payam", the "Mumlikat", the "Khadim", the "Moin", the Mohid-e-Watan", the "Waqt" and the "Janata". All these papers had been issued freely, which was a proof that he was in favour of the Freedom of the Press.

Referring to the speech he was reported to have made at Zamrud Mahal Talkies on Nanaj Day on August 19, 1948, Razvi said that Siraj Ali, C.I.D. Inspector, giving evidence for the prosecution, had stated that his order were to take down Razvi's speeches alone. He cited the instance of another meeting held in the same hall addressed by him, when, he said witness had taken down not only the speeches of all the speakers on the occasion, but also noted the actions, gestures and movements of all the speakers. One of the speakers of the meeting, Abdus Samad Sirajuddin, was prosecuted and Razvi appeared as pleader for him in the case. There might be hundreds of meetings which he had addressed and he could positively say that witness had reported the speeches of all the speakers.

Razvi said that in the Alund Murder Case, in which he had been named as the first accused, the case against him was withdrawn because there was no speech, and no speech could be "concocted," implicating him. Witness had been asked to take down his speech alone, "so that it may be fabricated afterwards. It is very easy to write out a speech, get it typed and in the reverse order have it taken down in shorthand." The prosecution had asked Siraj Ali to restify only two or three lines of the speech, and not even a full paragraph. If the whole of the paragrah in question had been read out, the case of the prosecution would fall. Razvi asserted that in the whole of the pragrah reference had been made to only three persons: Mirza Ismail, Zain Yar Jung and Manzur Jung, and nobody else—definitely not to the "Imroze" or any other person living at the time.

RAZVI PULLED UP

At this stage the President of the Tribunal drew the attention of the accused to the fact that he was addressing an argument, for which the present was not the proper stage, but permitted him to go on as he liked.

Continuing his statement, Kasim Razvi again referred to the Nanaj Day speech in which according to the version exhibited in court it was stated, "whoever the person who makes these puppets dance, whichever may be the hands that are making them dance, I have no concern with it". Razvi suggested that the word "hands" was literally and rhetorically inappropriate to the context, and this word had been "placed" in the speech instead of some other word like "wires". It was wires that made puppets dance, and not hands, he said.

The speech was also said to have been broadcast. If that was so, there must be a record of the speech in the Broadcasting Station, which had not been produced.

Razvi denied the statement made by the public prosecutor while opening the case, that the hands of the victims were cut as a result of his speech. Mohammed Ismail Khan had himself stated in his evidence that his hands were cut while trying to ward off sword attacks.

THE APPROVER

Dealing with the evidence of Aseer, approver, Kasim Razvi said that it was nearly fifteen days after his arrest that Aseer was produced before the magistrate for recording his statement and forgiving him pardon. The evidence tendered by Aseer Razvi contended, was not his own, "but it was prepared for him, and he memorised it and repeated it parrotlike in court. Aseer had referred to certain persons in his statement, but had tried to save them from becoming accused, so that they might be produced as witnesses to corroborate his statement. "To save his neck, Aseer simply transfers the noose from his neck, Aseer simply the noose from his neck to mine", Razvi said. He added that every witness who could have been used in his favour or against the prosecution, had been either allowed to run away to Pakistan, or was out of his reach.

Turning to the evidence of Kadirullah, claiming to be a Razakar, Razvi said he was behaving like an actor while tendering evidence. He contended that Kadirullah had been arrested by the Bombay Police and handed over to the Hyderabad police who might have taken him round Daressalam, the headquarters of the Majlis, and his own house, and he had now given evidence against him.

Kasim Razvi gave a list of some of the witnesses who had been cited by the prosecution in the charge sheet, but had not been produced by them to give evidence in the case nor had the prosecution produced other persons who had come to light as a result of the evidence tendered by witnesses.

Kasim Razvi also contended that a number of documents which ought to have been produced by the prosecution for instance, newspaper reports of the Nanaj Day meeting, had not been produced. Contrary to the practice in Hyderabad, the investigating officer had been examined last instead of first. The investigations in the case were completed in October last year, and it took about 10 months for the police to file the charge sheet. The investigating officer had not given a single word of explanation for this delay.

WHY BRING IN POLITICS?

Concluding Kasim Razvi said, that he was sorry the prosecution has brought politics into the case. He could not answer such a charge, because, if he did, it would affect many others who were already suffering, and if he did not, he would suffer. "In short, I will say this. I was to be made a scapegoat, and the case was made a justification for India's action against Hyderabad after about one year's propaganda against me throughout India and the world. It is just for that reason that I am prosecuted. I am sorry for the deceased, for his parents, for his mourning wife and for his little children. I condemn more vehemently than prosecution counsel the deed itself. Let them say what they like they cannot make me what I am not."

The President observed that in view of the long statement made by Kasim Razvi, he would consider what to do about the questionnaire he had prepared.

The case was adjourned till tomorrow.

COTTON BEATEN IN GOLF FINAL

Rees' Third Success In Tournament

LONDON Sept. 24 (PTI-Reuter): Dai Rees of the British Ryder Cup team beat Henry Cotton, three times former open champion, by one hole in thirty-six holes final of the British Professional Matchplay Golf Championship on the Walton Heath Club's Course Surrey today.

This was the third time Rees had won the title and Cotton, apart from his open successes, had also won the matchplay event three times. Had he been successful today he would have equalled the record of veteran James Braid who had been matchplay champion on four occasions.

Fifty Rupees Limit For Indian Travellers

KARACHI, Sept. 24. (UPI): The Pakistan Government have issued a press note today reminding travellers entering Pakistan from India not to carry more than Rs. fifty of the Indian currency.

Travellers when they reach the border, the press note adds, should make a correct declaration to the Customs Authorities and excess money, if any, deposited with the Customs and receipt obtained to enable reclamation.

Indo-Pak Operations Suspended

KARACHI, September 23, (PTI-Reuter): Financial quarters in Karachi today hinted that Pakistan will have to resort to enforcing monetary exchange with India through sterling if the latter dominion did not bring itself to accept the new exchange rates quoted by the Bank of Pakistan.

Meanwhile banks in Karachi today resumed normal business after a four-day devaluation holiday doing brisk business in just 90 minutes of Friday's working hours.

Foreign exchange transactions were made at the new rates announced by the State Bank.

Indo-Pakistan operations were suspended till further notice in view of instructions from the State Bank.

More Pak Restrictions On Foreign Exchange

KARACHI, September 23, (PTI-Reuter): The State Bank of Pakistan today declared more restrictions on foreign exchange transactions, in a circular to banks authorised to deal in foreign exchange.

The Bank has also announced the scaling down of the quota of foreign-bound nationals and monthly maintenance alowance to the families abroad of European nationals.

The Pakistan Government today have announced a two month extension to the Evacuee Property Ordinance which expires tomorrow.

Pakistan have decided to discontinue the sale and use of Indian public and service stamps with Pakistan overprint, with effect from November one next, it was announced here.

PROFITEER
PROFITEER
KEEPING THE CROWS AWAY.
"THERE WAS NO REASON TO APPREHEND A RISE IN THE COST OF LIVING AS A RESULT OF DEVALUATION."
— PT. NEHRU
PRICES

NO 'MUNICH' IN KASHMIR

Nehru Will Bow To Peoples' Verdict

NO HURRIED WITHDRAWAL OF INDIAN TROOPS

SRINAGAR, Sept. 24. (PTI).

A categorical assurance that Indian troops who had been sent to Kashmir at the request of the people of Kashmir shall not be withdrawn from the state, until and unless Kashmiris wanted it and "we are satisfied that the safety of state would not be endangered thereby", was given by Pandit Nehru, Prime Minister, in course of his seventy-five minute speech at the open session of the Jammu and Kashmir National Conference tonight.

"India does not want to see Kashmir being ruined. People's will about the future of Kashmir will prevail. We do not wish to retain Kashmir as part of India by sword. When we sent our troops to Kashmir, we did not commit any mistake in principle, and we do not regret the step, we had taken," declared Pandit Nehru.

NO OUTSIDE INTERFERENCE

Pandit Nehru continuing said that the Government of India would not allow any outside power to interfere with ascertaining the final opinion of people of their inalienable right to decide their own future, unhampered by outside intereference.

Panditji said that attempts might be made by interested quarters to side-track the real issue by long and garbled statements, but neither he nor the people of Kashmir could forget the realities.

"If after getting due opportunity of expressing their views about accession issue, Kashmiris would have preferred to join Pakistan, I could not certainly object to it, even though personally I could not feel happy over it. I would have bowed before the verdict of the people. But Pakistan killed it otherwise, and without giving opportunity to the people of Kashmir to have their say regarding accession issue, launched an attack on Kashmir", he added.

On the work of the United Nations Kashmir Commission, the Prime Minister said: "they did their best and they are still trying to do their best. What is not clear to me is why they did not focus their attention on the single question we put before them, and why they did not express their views on it".

PATNA, Sept. 24. (U.P.I.).

The role of synthetic gem in the present scientific age was explained by Sir C. V. Raman, addressing a mammoth gathering at the Wheeler Senate Hall last evening under the auspices of the Patna University, Mr. Sarangachar Sinha, Vice-Chancellor of the Patna University presided.

Jhelum Parade For Nehru

SRINAGAR, Sept. 24 (U.P.I.).

THE Jhelum river and its banks and all the seven bridges over it in Srinagar wore festive colours this afternoon, when Pandit Nehru, was taken out in a picturesque river procession. This is Panditji's third river procession in Kashmir during the last one decade. The first having been taken out in 1940, soon after the formation of the National Conference in the State.

Pandit, Sheikh Abdullah and other distinguished guests were seated in tastefully decorated "Parandas" with thousands of boats following them. Motor boats preceded the "parandas". Thousands of people and school boys greeted Panditji and Sheikh Abdullah with shouts of "Pandit Nehru Zindabad, and Sheikh Abdullah Zindabad" and waved tricoloured flags.

Hundreds of arches and gateways had been set-up on the Jhelum river. The procession which started from Chattabal terminated near the central post office in Srinigar.

Over one lakh Kashmiris cheered as Pandit Nehru, the Prime Minister of India, accompanied by Sheikh Abdullah, the Kashmir Premier, moved in procession up the Jhelum this evening.

Starting from the seventh bridge at 4-30 p.m. their specially-built boat besutifully adorned with golden carpets and flowers, glided upstream-unlike last year during the Independence celebrations, when Pandit Nehru in procession roved the opposite direction.

Pandit Nehru accepted the greetings standing and with folded hands. It took 95 minutes for the two and a half miles to the post office where he alighted and went into the conference pandal. Over a thousand decorated Shikharas raced up the Jhelum river along with the Prime Ministers' Party, while ducks swam in the Jhelum water.

OVATION TO NEHRU

The annual session of the Jammu and Kashmir National Conference commenced a little after seven this evening at Sher-e-Kashmir Park. Nearly 600 delegates from all parts of the state, including the Lamas of Ladakh were present. The pandal was packed to capacity with visitors.

Pandit Nehru was given a great ovation, as he entered the pavilion and took his seat on the dais.

Mr. N. Gopalaswamy Ayanagar Mr. N. V. Gadgil, and Rajkumari Amritkaur, Deputy Ministers Mr. Shurshidlal, and Dr. R. R. Diwakar, and prominent leaders of the National Conference were also seated on the dais.

Arbitration Now Is Appeasement

SHEIKH ABDULLAH FEARS CONFLICT AHEAD

SRINAGAR Sept 24.

SHEIKH Mohmmad Abdullah, the Kashmir Premier, said here today that the United Nations Kashmir Commission's suggestion for arbitration in the Kashmir dispute carried within itself "greater possibilities of conflict in future than any other issue which had provoked the violations of peace so far".

Sheikh Abdullah who was delivering the Presidential address at the annual session of the All-Jammu and Kashmir National Conference, said that no solution arrived at, which left the people of Kashmir out of the picture, "can ever be acceptable to us, and at no price can we yield our right to self-determination".

"Though this arbitration offer in itself can lead to nothing, it has made us fully conscious of the fact that hard times are ahead of us, and we must, as a nation, be prepared to face tribulations. Freedom demands sacrifice and still more sacrifice, and we must stand on our strength, and be prepared even to law down our lives in pursuit of what we cherish", he added.

FOLLY TO APPEASE AGGRESSOR

Addressing the delegates as "fellow fighters for freedom, my comrades and colleagues", Sheikh Abdullah said: "I have no doubt in my mind that the suggestion of arbitration carried within itself greater possibilities of conflict in future, than any other issue which has provoked violation of peace so far. We do not want to shut our eyes to realities and forget history itself.

We do not want to repeat "Munich" in Kashmir. We frankly feel that arbitration means nothing else but appeasement of the aggressor. The fate of Czechoslovakia at the hands of Hitler stands as a warning against all solutions which seek to satisfy the wrongdoer by yielding more and more"

Continuing he said: 'If the nations of the world, who command power of decisions in the Security

(Continued on Page 16.)

British Elections Before Xmas

LONDON, Sept. 24, (UPI): The British Government intends to hold general election before Christmas. Most probably, the polling day will be Thursday, December 15, according to most reliable sources.

KASHMIR SPIRIT WILL TELL

SRINAGAR, Sept. 24 (U.P.I.): "Kashmir symbolises a struggle against the vicious and disrupting doctrine of the Two Nation theory. Sheikh Abdullah took up the challenge and heroically fought that doctrine by emphasising the unity of religion and culture in Kashmir", declared Pandit Nehru Prime Minister, while addressing the first convocation of the Jammu and Kashmir University today.

Pandit Nehru said "We have looked at the problem of Kashmir in terms of the struggle of spirit against the forces of disruption and violence. Geographically and historically Kashmir is placed in such a position that it has to play the role of unifier and reconciler."

I have no doubt that Kashmir will play a significant role in th ebuilding up of the New India which we have in our view".

Pandit Nehru, at the outset, expressed satisfaction at the fact that the authorities of this state had thought of starting a university without caring for erecting big structures, involving huge expenditure at the initial stage. He said that the Kashmir University has taken its birth under peculiar circumstances when the state was involved in a conflict. He thought that it would be good for the whole of India, if this example of Kashmir University was followed.

IDEA OF 'ONE WORLD'

Continuing, Pandit Nehru referred to the conflict of spirit which was discernible all over the world, and said that people in different countries, and continents were confronted with a common query as to "which way humanity is to go."

Each country, he said, was attempting to find an answer to this query in its own way, but the world was moving in such a way that it was difficult for any country to live in isolation from the rest "This explains how the idea of one world is growing, and the need is being felt of collaboration between nations in political, economic and other spheres of life," he added.

Explaining the circumstances which led India to resist Pakistani raids, on the footing of war, Panditji said:

"Nothing is more hateful to me than the idea of war. India carried its struggle against the British imperialism through non violence in accordance with the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi. Who kept higher moral law always before us. At the same time, Gandhiji taught us not to yield to forces of evil and not to cow down before aggression. That is why when the call for help came from the Kashmiris against Pakistan agression, we could not refuse to respond."

Panditji said that the Kashmir issue would ultimately be solved not so much by other means as by "the spirit of the people of Kashmir".

Kashmir Issue In U. N. Assembly

ZAFRULLAH'S CHARGE AGAINST INDIA

FLUSHING (New York), Sept. 24. (PTI-Reuter).

SIR Mohammed Zafrullah Khan, the Foreign Minister of Pakistan, told the General Assembly today that India's refusal to arbitrate differences in Kashmir at this stage of the dispute "merely obstructs a process which must go forward speedily and culminate in the organisation and holding of a fair and impartial plebiscite at a very early date if peace is to be preserved and maintained."

Pakistan, Sir Mohammed said, had accepted the United Nations Commission's recommendation that all matters of dispute relating to the truce settlements be submitted to the arbitration of Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, who had already been accepted by both parties as the Plebiscite Administrator.

India has stated that arbitration must be a part of the truce settlement, Sir Mohammed said.

"The fallacy underlying this general statement is that one of the questions to be determined by the arbitrator is whether the issue that the Indian delegation has in mind is to be determined at this stage or falls properly to be determined at the next stage.

"That being the case, obviously it is for the Arbitrator to determine whether, in the language of the resolutions of the Commission accepted by both parties and the clarification of those resolutions furnished by the Commission to the parties, the issue must be determined at this stage or must await determination in the next stage," he said.

"If India, as claimed by its distinguished delegate, is, a loyal member of the United Nations, anxious for a peaceful and stable solution of this problem, she must, as early as possible, agree to some process which would speedily resolve the deadlock and enable the Plebiscite Administrator to enter upon the discharge of his duties as such, namely, to organise and hold a fair and impartial plebiscite".

RIPARIAN ISSUE

The question of riparian and irrigation rights to the Punjab rivers, which were affected by the drawing of the boundary line between India and Pakistan "threatens to put in serious jeopardy the maintenance of international peace and security" the Pakistan Foreign Minister said.

India, Sir Mohammed stated, had cut off the water source of the rivers needed by Pakistan "not only for the welfare and prosperity, but even the livelihood and existence of large sections of the people of West Pakistan.

"The matter is urgent and cannot brook much longer delay. If a settlement by negotiation should prove beyond the reach of the parties, Pakistan would be willing to submit the dispute to the adjudication of the International Court of Justice, as required by the Charter of the U. N. Indeed, it has already submitted that proposal to India as an alternative in the event of a failure to reach settlement by agreement".

50,000 ACRES BROUGHT UNDER CULTIVATION

INDORE, Sept. 24, (PTI): Mr. Rameshwar Dayal Totla, Food Minister of Madhyabharat, said here today that at least 50,000 acres of fresh land had been brought under plough and according to the present estimates another 50,000 acres would soon be converted into cultivable land.

'C.&M. GAZETTE' SALE STORY

Pakistan Minister's Statement

KARACHI, Sept. 24. (PTI-Reuter): The first official reaction to the reported transfer of the controlling shares in the "Civil and Military Gazette" from certain share-holders to an American Syndicate was made known here today.

When interviewed on the reported transfer Khawaja Shahabuddin, Pakistans Minister for Interior, Information and Broadcasting said: "Under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act of 1947, the permision of the State Bank of Pakistan is necessary before a valid transfer can be effected and the Bank would know if any such transfer takes place".

Khawaja Shahabuddin added: "I do not know the latest position, but so far as I am aware, no permission in this particular case has been obtained or even applied for.

Brandy Bottles From Pondicherry

MADRAS, Sept. 24. (UPI): One Bhima Prasad, the driver of a taxi of Madras city, was arrested near Tindivanam on September 21 on a charge of having smuggled over one hundred brandy bottles from Pondicherry. The brandy bottles and the taxi were also seized by the Tindivanam Police.

The driver was subsequently produced before the Second Class Magistrate, Tindivanam, who sentenced him to undergo rigorous imprisonment for six months and also ordered the taxi to be confiscated to Government.

Train Service To Madras Restored

CITY TO HAVE BRIGHT WEATHER TODAY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

BOMBAY City, which had a record period of going without sunshine since Wednesday, is expected to have bright weather with occasional cloudiness and passing showers on Sunday, according to the Santa Cruz Forecasting Station.

The weather experts stated that rainfall will diminish in Bombay Province and Hyderabad State during the next 36 hours.

The depression in North Hyderabad has weakened into low pressure area which is lying ever the Central Provinces today evening and is likely to move in north-easterly direction.

After a spell of light drizzles, which was an aftermath of the cats-and-dogs downpour of Thursday, the monsoon was again active for some time in the suburbs today and during the period between 8-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. 3 inches of rainfall was recorded at Santa Cruz and Juhu. During the same period Colaba recorded only 3/4 of an inch of rainfall.

The entire compliment of B.E.S.T. buses was plying on all routes today; 160 trams are already on the tracks and B.E.S.T. expects 40 more to be added to the number by tomorrow. All the trains on main and suburban lines of the G.I.P. Railway, were running on normal Schedule but on the B.B. and C.I. Railway suburban trains were off the schedule.

Following heavy rains at Santa Cruz this morning, the Air Ports at Santa Cruz and Juhu were declared "Red" again today for all incoming services.

Inquiries show that some textile mills including Podar, Simplex and Hindustan are closed as a result of the damage sustained during the floods. Still others including Apollo, Shapurji and the Indian Manufacturing were working only with partial complements of workers. A few factories also remained closed for similar reasons.

Situation At Aerodrome

Bombay's two air ports at Santa Cruz and Juhu were declared "red" again this morning for the second time in 48 hours for all incoming services.

No aircraft will be allowed to land till this evening because of continued heavy rains this morning, resulting in poor visibility.

Air port authorities stated that all Bombay planes would be diverted to nearest aerodromes 'en rgute'.

A plane from Ahmedabad was the only one to land at Santa Cruz this morning it arrived 25 minutes behind schedule. Outgoing planes, however, were unaffected and they were taking off this morning as usual.

A 'commando' aircraft of Air India carrying 42 Haj pilgrims got stuck up after bumping into soft ground at Santa Cruz last night while taxi-ing for take off The pilgrims were then brought out of the plane.

PENNAR FLOODS SUBSIDING

CUDDAPPAH, Sept. 24. (PTI): Floods in the river Pennar are subsiding and people who evacuated the village of Chennur, about five miles from here are now returning to their homes.

It is unofficially estimated that the loss caused by the floods might be in the neighbourhood of three lakhs of rupees.

THROUGH TRAINS TO MADRAS

MADRAS, Sept. 24. (PTI): The Public Relations Officer of M. and S. M. and S. I. Railways has issued the following Press Note:—

"Through communication has been restored on the Raichur-Wadi section of the G.I.P. Railway and trains between Bombay and Madras are now running through.

"The Grand Trunk Express did not leave Madras this morning but from tomorrow, September 25, this train will run via Raichur and Secunderabad.

"There is no material change in the position so far as the Madras-Beswada and Guntakal-Donakonda sections of the M. and S. M. Railway are concerned".

O. G. L. NO. 10 SUSPENDED

Sequel To Pak Decision Not To Devalue Rupee

NEW DELHI, Sept. 24. (P.T.I.):

The Government of India have announced the suspension with effect from tomorrow of Open General Licence No. 10 applicable to imports from Pakistan.

A Press Note issued today said:—

"The Government of India are reviewing the position arising from the decision of the Pakistan Government not to maintain the old ratio between the Pakistan Rupee on the one hand and the Indian Rupee and the pound sterling on the other hand and from the suspension by the Pakistan Government of the Open General Licence in force in that country as applicable to imports from India. In the meantime as an interim measure the Government of India have decided to suspend Open General Licence No. 10 applicable to imports from Pakistan with effect from September 25, 1949. It has, however, been decided that imports of fish, milk and milk products, poultry and fresh vegetables will continue to be allowed without licence".

Sardar's Plane Arrives; But No Decision Yet About Departure

BOMBAY, Sept. 24 (U.P.I.).

LATEST enquiries made at the Birla House reveal that no final decision has yet been taken about the proposed departure of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Primier of India, for Ahmedabad "en route" to Delhi, though the special Dakota plane, which will carry Sardar Patel arrived in Bombay this afternoon from New Delhi.

ANDHRA DEPUTATION MEETS SARDAR

BOMBAY, Sept. 24 (P.T.I.): A deputation on behalf of the Andhra Mahasabha met Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister, this morning.

The deputation, which was led by Mr. G. Harisarvothama Rao, discussed with the Deputy Prime Minister questions connected with the formation of Andhra Province.

NEHRU TO ADDRESS WAR ACADEMY CADETS

NEW DELHI, Sept. 24 (PTI): Prime Minister Pandit Nehru will leave Delhi for Poona on October 8 where he will address the cadets of the National War Academy and the students of the Poona University.

On the following morning, the Prime Minister will proceed to Bombay where he will emplane for London at 15-30 hours 'en route' to United States. He will reach London in the afternoon of October 8.

5 Communists Sentenced

TELLICHERY, Sept. 24. (UPI): Five Communists have been sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for one year each under section 384 I.P.C. (extortion) by the Assistant Sessions Judge, Tellicherry.

The case against the accused was that on April 18, 1949, they committed dacoity in a private house at Alapadamba.

LAST JOURNEY OF A HERO

Body of Maj.-Gen. Atma Singh shrouded with the Indian Union Flag and covered with flowers being taken out of the plane at the Palam aerodrome on Friday.

Maj.-Gen. Atma Singh taking salute at a parade in Commemoration of the Jhangar victory.

RAIDS ON SHOPS OF CHEMISTS

Sequel To Profiteering In American Drugs

KANPUR, September 24, (P.T.I.): Nearly 75 chemists and druggists shops in the city were simultaneously raided today and stocks of important American medicines, like penicillin, streptomycin, choloromycetin, dried human plasma, were checked with the help of some medical practitioners.

Choloromycetin, a specific for typhoid, was quoted at Rs. 265 per tube as against the normal price of about Rs. 40, while the price of streptomycin, another drug extensively used in tuberculosis cases, was 400 per cent more than its normal price.

Orders have been issued by the Additional District Magistrate of Kanpur stating that such medicines will be sold only on the production of 'bona fide' doctor's certificates. Chemists and druggists have also been directed to supply information regarding their stocks to the Civil Surgeon.

ARBITRATION NOW IS APPEASEMENT

(Continued from page 15.)

Council today, do not feel confident or themselves to be able to enforce what is right and just, it would be a matter of great pity indeed.

WHY 'OUT OF COURT' SETTLEMENT?

President Truman and Mr. Attlee can surely hold Pakistan to its commitments of "cease-fire" agreement, which fundamentally involves the recognition and extension of sovereignty of Jammu and Kashmir Government over areas occupied by Pakistan through aggression. On the contrary, arbitration would mean escaping from reality and making Kashmir a scapegoat in the bargain. We cannot play with the destiny of four million people. We alone can decide our future. After all what have we to be afraid of when our cause is just and right, and why should we be asked to accept 'out of court' settlement?

QUESTION TO TRUMAN

Sheik Abdullah said "as early as twenty-one months agoe, we referred the Kashmir dispute to the United Nations to seek justice in pursuit of peace and freedom. During this period, we had patiently and painfully borne privations of hunger and want. We waited in the hope that international conscience would at last be aroused against wanton aggression. But I want to make no secret of my amazement at the attitude which has been revealed by the suggestion of arbitration as a means of settling the terms of truce.

The suggestion of President Truman and Mr. Attlee carry with it an appeal for settlement in the name of peace. May I ask them in all fairness, are we aggressors? Have we not suffered enough yet, in the name of peace and for the sake of peace?"

Sheikh Abdullah continued: "Peace between the two Dominions of India and Pakistan, for the restoration of which President Truman and Mr. Attlee have shown such urgent solicitude, must be fundamentally based on foundations of justice for Kashmir. We ourselves are most anxious for immediate peace, being victims of war. But no solution arrived at, with the people of Kashmir left out of the picture, can ever be acceptable to us, and at no price can we yield our right to self-determination. For the achievement of this right we have fought long and hard years. To accept any formula which curtails our right of free decision would mean for us betrayal of our most cherished ideals."

Sheikh Abdullah said the people of Kashmir would shed "the last drop of their blood" in the defence of their freedom, and would be no party to any solution which would betray their most cherished ideals. He declared, "It is this very factor which again and again endears India to us.

Referring to the "freedom struggle of the Pathans across the border" he said that their demands for self-determination were being" silenced at the point of the sword. He said time or distance should never lessen their affection for Badshah Khan and his valiant colleagues who were martyrs of freedom.

Outlining the struggle that lay ahead, Sheikh Abdullah said "our march towards new Kashmir can be ensured only, if we gear up ourselves for the total mobilisation of our resources in men and materials.

Sheikh Abdullah compared the difference of attitude between India and Pakistan and paid tributes to the Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, who he said, in his true "democratic convictions accepted our accession only to render us help and nobly indeed left the final decision open to ratification by the people of Kashmir." Between the attitude of the two dominions, there could be nothing more glaring to show up the constrast". Sheikh Abdullah also praised the work of the Indian army in Kashmir and said "every Kashmiri is proud of their sacrifices, and we salute these worthy soldier sons of India."

'ENTIRE NATION SHARES YOUR BEREAVEMENT

Governor-General's Condolence Message To Atma Singh's Wife

The Governor-General, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, in a condolence message to the wife of Maj.-Gen. Atma Singh, who died in Jammu on September 22 in a motor accident says:

"Please accept my heartfelt sympathy in your heavy bereavement. The General was called away having well discharged his duties as a soldier. His services have been universally appreciated. He has left good children behind to be looked after by you. God's ways cannot be understood by us. So we call it his Leela. Your brave husband passed safely through many dangers, but met his end in a moment least expecting it. The family does not grieve alone, but all the soldiers of India and the entire nation share the bereavement. May the General's children grow up to be good and brave and happy and serve the nation".

THE HAGUE R. T. C.

Hitch Over Future Monetary Policy Of Indonesia

THE HAGUE, Sept. 24 (PTI-Reuter): Points of disagreement on the monetary policy of the future United Republic of Indonesia continue to occupy the attention of the Financial and Economic Committee of the Round Table Conference here.

The weekly progress report of the Conference, published today, said the Dutch delegation took the view that as long as Indonesia had liabilities to the Netherlands "there must be agreement between the two parties on the regulation of the monetary system".

The Indonesian delegations maintained this would not be compatible with the sovereign status of the new Republic. But they were agreeable to consultation on these matters between the Union partners.

As these discussions are still being carried on informally, there has been no meeting of the Full Committee this week.

In the Military Committee "the respective stand-points showed intrinsically not much difference", the progress report said.

It is understood in conference circles that the Indonesians have now agreed among themselves on the organisation of the new Federal Force on the transfer of Sovereignty.

In the Indonesian ministry of defence one Secretary-General will be appointed for the present Republican Army and another for the present Royal Netherlands Indonesian Army.

Each army will have a separate command at first and the units of each army will remain under their own commanders.

The Conference Military Committee is already in close and constant touch with the Central Joint Board in Indonesia concerning the gradual moving and concentration of Dutch troops in Indonesia.

As the Conference ends its fifth week, a feeling of optimism is gaining ground for the first time. The announcement of general agreement on the basic principles and form of the Netherlands-Indonesian Union is regarded as tangible proof that the conference can succeed, if the present spirit of compromise is maintained.

Bomb Injures 'Durwan'

CALCUTTA, Sept. 24 (PTI): The Durwan of a pottery works in Enatlly area (eastern suburbs) was injured as a result of a bomb explosion in front of the factory this morning. Three persons were arrested in this connection.

A partial strike has been going on in the factory for the past four months and there have been clashes on several occasions between loyal workers and strikers during this period, necessitating police intervention.

B. C. ROY-NEHRU CORRESPONDENCE

CALCUTTA, Sept. 24 (U.P.I.): Releasing to the press the correspondence that passed between him since his return from Europe and the Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, Dr. B. C. Roy, West Bengal Premier, has issued the following statement:

"The public are aware that during my absence from India certain charges had been made against my Ministry and against me personally, and a note embodying these charges was handed over to the Hon'ble Prime Minister when he came here last, by a member of the Congress Assembly party. It may be mentioned that these charges were never placed before the Congress Assembly Party and the Party was given no opportunity to go into them. At the request of the Hon'ble Prime Minister, my colleague, the Hon'ble Sri N. R. Sarkar, who was the Acting Premier in my absence, enquired into the allegations on the basis of official papers and files and sent his note to the Hon'ble Prime Minister with papers attached in answer to these charges. Unfortunately, when these charges were being investigated by the Hon'ble Prime Minister, they got premature publicity in the Press and considerable propaganda was carried on against my government on their basis. However, after having studied the reply the Hon'ble Prime Minister sent a note to the Acting Premier, which was widely published in the press and commented upon.

"The public will note that all this was done in my absence and I was not in a position to place before the Hon'ble Prime Minister full facts in regard to matters with which I was alleged to be concerned and about which I alone could give the detailed particulars. However, when I came back the Hon'ble Prime Minister was good enough to ask me to send him any additional information that I might possess in regard to the charges and in regard to which he felt that either a mistaken course was followed or further enquiry was needed. Accordingly I sent to the Hon'ble Prime Minister what I had got to say, because, in any event, in any charge which had any relation to me, it is for me to give the facts. I now release my letter to the Prime Minister setting out my points of view to the press and the reply of the Hon'ble Prime Minister thereto. I hope that it will give a quietus to the orgy of mud-slinging which, of late has done so much injury to West Bengal and caused so much discredit to her".

U. S. STRENGTHENS DEFENCE PLANS

Stalin Present At Try-Out Of Atom Bomb

WASHINGTON, Sept 24 (PTI-Reuter): Strengthening of American security defences and speed up of military preparations were forecast here today as likely developments of President Truman's "atomic explosion in Russia" disclosure.

General Omar Bradley, Chief of the American Joint Chiefs of Staff, declared after President Truman's announcement that there would be no change in the country's "basic defence plan".

But today steps were announced officially to build up America's atom and "strategic materials" facilities.

Political sources forecast rapid congressional action on several "preparedness" developments.

DEFENCE MEASURES

A big speedup in America's precautions against the atomic air assault was also foreshadowed by observers here now that Russia has made such a big advance in the atom field. It was thought these would embrace development of "anti-atom" fighter aircraft, rader detection screens and missiles to intercept both enemy aircraft and projectiles. There was also speculation on whether America would tighten up control on international aircraft crossing the nation's border as a precaution against "sneak attack".

STALIN PRESENT

The "New York Daily News'" Rome correspondent said today that Premier Stalin "was on hand" "when Russian atom bombs were tried out and that Allied intelligence officers had known for at least nine weeks that Russia had perfected the atom bomb.

Russia Lacks Long-Range Bombers

SANTA MONICA (California), Sept 24 (PTI-Reuter): Gen. George Kenney, America's leading expert of strategic bombing, declared here that United States radar and fighter plane defences must now be manned 24 hours a day "to defend this nation against a sneak attack".

The General told a press conference that Russia positively did not have a long-range bomber comparable to America's B—36. But she did have planes "that could carry an atomic bomb over the ocean", he said.

NO CONGRESS SESSION THIS YEAR

NEW DELHI, Sept. 24 (P.T.I.): The plenary session of the Indian National Congress will not be held this year, it was learned here. The session is expected to be held in the first quarter of the next year.

The reason for the postponement is that the enrolment of Congress primary members and the election of Village Panchayats, lowest units of the Congress, will not be over till October and December respectively.

The All India Congress Committee has directed all Congress Committees to complete the enrolment of primary members before October 31, the last date of enrolment.

The last plenary session was held in December 1948.

BRITAIN AND AUSTRALIA TO SEEK LOAN FROM INTERNATIONAL FUND

CANBERRA, Sept. 24 (PTI-Reuter): Britain and Australia are to seek a 1,125 million dollar loan from the International Monetary Fund, it was authoritatively stated here tonight.

An official announcement was expected shortly, but the decision was being kept "highly secret" it was stated.

The source added: "This was one of the 'other' steps agreed to at the Washington finance talks" between the United States, Britain and Canada.

Britain's share of the loan would be 975,000,000 dollars, taken at the rate of 325,000,000 a year over the next three years, the source stated.

Australia's share would be 150,000,000 or 50,000,000 a year for the next three years.

Interest on the loan would be one-half per cent for the first year, rising to a maximum of two and a half to three per cent in the third year.

Prime Minister Joseph Chifley had examined the alternative methods of obtaining a dollar loan, but had rejected them because interest was too high, according to this source.

Australia's share of the loan would be used to buy urgently needed American capital goods for which commitments had already been made, it was stated.

The loan would make no difference to the 25 per cent cut in dollar imports by Australia, in accordance with the decision of the Commonwealth Finance Ministers' Conference in London.

Australia hoped to increase her dollar exports sufficiently to "service" the loan and reduce her dollar deficit.

KIDS WILL MAKE HISTORY

25 To Be Flown From Delhi To Allahabad

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 23

Twenty-five babies, all below one year of age, will make their first thrilling adventure in baskets, in groups of two or three, by Bharat Airways, from New Delhi to Allahabad, shortly. They are babies of abducted women recovered from India and Pakistan, and will be lodged in the Children's Home in Swaraj Bhavan in Allahabad.

The first three of these babies may fly next week and will be seen off by Shrimati Mridula Sarabhai and be received by Mrs. Shyam Kumari Khan, General Secretary of the Home.

A meeting of the local committee of the Home is being held to make nursery arrangement for the babies and appoint a lady Superintendent of the Home.

There are about three hundred such babies in the recovery camps of the Central Recovery Department, Government of India. The number of destitute boys and girls in the Children's Home, Swaraj Bhavan, is now forty-nine.

INTERNATIONAL DAY

The Secretary of the All-India Students' Federation has called upon all its units members to participate fully in the observance of the International Day struggle for peace (on October 2), to extend all support and fullest cooperation to trade, and adds: "Today when peace is in danger and when capitalists all over the world, with hireling Governments, are conspiring attack on Soviet Union to unleash a brutal massacre of youth, the students of India will say 'no' to war. They will join their voice, with the powerful and invincible voice of the working class, all over the world."

GROUNDNUT ESTIMATE FOR 1949-50

Increase In Area Sown

NEW DELHI, Sept. 23 (P. T. I.): The first estimate of groundnut of the Indian Union for 1949-50, show the area sown to be 2,894 000 acres as against 2,806,000 acres in 1948-49 being an increase of 3.2 per cent. according to the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of agriculture.

The increase in acreage during the current year has occurred mainly in C. P. and Berar and is attributed to a rise in the price of oilseeds. The provinces of Bombay and East Punjab have, however, registered a slight decrease in acreage, the reason in the latter case being difficulties of resettlement of refugee cultivators.

The estimate relates generaly to the period, upto the end of July or the beginning of August, 1949. The condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory in the whole.

HELP FOR REFUGEES IN SAURASHTRA

Mr. Saxena Gratified

(From our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, Sept. 23: Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, Refugee Rehabilitation Minister, arrived at Rajkot from Bombay by plane with Mr. Samaldas Gandhi, Saurashtra Minister for Refugee Relief and Rehabilitation after consulting Sardar Patel in Bombay about the vexed question created in Saurashtra by the influx of refugees numbering 80,000, most of whom coming over in a state of forlorn wretchedness.

Mr. Saxena on his arrival established personal contacts the leaders of the displaced persons and tried to gauge their most claimant needs, as formulated by them in a memorundum and expressed in conversations with Mr. Saxena at Mr. Samaldas Gandhi's residence.

Addressing a news conference later, he expressed gratification at the strides already taken in Saurashtra in making the displaced persons changeover as comfortable as possible with the help of Rs. 35,00,000 provided by the Central Government for advancing loans.

DEVALUATION SCENE

Terrific crowds gathered outside the London Stock Exchange on hearing the news of devaluation of the pound sterling.

CHOICE BEFORE INDIAN EVE

Kher Against Co-educational Institutions

POONA Sept 24. (PTI)

THE Premier of Bombay, Mr. B. G. Kher, today, endorsed the view of the Radhakrishnan Commission on University Education that boys and girls should be taught in separate institutions at the secondary stage of education.

He was also of the view that even at the post-secondary stage of education, separate institutions catering to the special needs of education of girls were a necessity.

Mr. Kher, who was addressing the annual function of the Shreemati Nathibai Damoday Thackersey College for Women in Poona, announced that the Bombay Government had decided to accord a statutory recognition to the Indian Women's University and said that that should remove some of the handicaps from which the University was suffering. Girls in the province would, therefore, soon be in a position to choose between an education which though broadly based, would pay special attention to their needs as mothers and makers of home, and a more general academic type of education without any specialisation.

He said: "It will be an interesting experiment and I shall watch with great interest whether our young girls will choose a course of learning in institutions like this college specially designed for them or continue to patronise the course of study in ordinary colleges".

Mr. Kher added: "I have no doubt that in course of time society will realise that such separate institutions are a necessity".

REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES

Mr. Kher referred to the establishment of the three Regional Universities in the Province and charged them with the task of fostering the development of the language and culture of their region and to introduce changes in the medium of instruction gradually. He was of the opinion that the experience of the Indian Women's University and its colleges in the work of imparting instruction through the local languages would undoubtedly be of great assistance in that complex task.

RELIEF TO VICTIMS OF RAINS

Many Returning To Their Homes

Further enquiries by the Labour Minister in connection with persons dishoused owing to heavy rains and arrangements for their lodging, food and clothing revealed that 5,000 persons from Kherwadi were evacuated yesterday and provided with food, etc. with the help of the Police and Prohibition organisation, as well as social workers. More than half the inmates of the Tardeo and Dharavi labour chawls have already returned to their tenements and the rest are expected to return by tomorrow.

A Wall collapsed at Bandra causing death of three persons. The Raghavji Building on Raghavji Road having started cracking, the inmates were removed with the help of the Municipal Fire Brigade. The relief work is continued by the Police, the Women's Organisation and others.

NEHRU TO VISIT CANADA

OTTAWA, Sept 24 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Louis St. Laurent, the Canadian Prime Minister, told the House of Commons today that Pandit Nehru, Prime Minister of India, would visit Canada some time this autumn. Mr. St. Laurent said he would announce the exact dates later.

RAJK TO DIE

Severe Sentences In Hungarian Trial

BUDAPEST, Sept. 24. (PTI-Reuter): Laszlo Rajk, forty-year old former Hungarian Foreign Minister, was today sentenced to death with two others by a Hungarian People's Court for high treason and plotting to overthrown the state.

Two others were sentenced to life imprisonment one for a nine-year sentence and two others were sent to a military court for a re-trial.

The accused all of whom had pleaded guilty took the sentences calmly. They have the right to appeal and even if they do not do so their lawyers may.

SENTENCES

Sentences were:

Laszlo Rajk, former Hungarian Foreign Minister:DEATH.

Lazar Brankov, former Counsellor of Yugoslavia Embassy in Budapest:—LIFE.

Dr. Tibor Szonyi, former Personal Secretary of Hungarian Communist Party:—DEATH.

Andreas Szali, assistant to Szonyi:—DEATH.

Dr. Paul Justus, Vice-President of Hungarian Radio:—LIFE.

Ivan Ognjenovic, leading Social Democrat:—NINE YEARS' IMPRISONMENT.

FOR RE-TRIAL

Former Lt.-Gen. George Palffy, former Hungarian Chief of Staff and Defence Minister, Bela Korondy, former Police Colonel in the Hungarian Ministry of the Interior, were sent to a military court for a re-trial.

After the sentences had been read, the court gave it "justification" for them, in accordance with Hungarian Law. The justification is usually a resume of what has been brought out during the trial, including a political and judicial analysis of the findings. The court announced that it felt not competent to judge the cases of Palffy and Korondy, because they were both military men.

It ordered the case to be turned over to the military authorities for re-trial.

Death sentences in both cases were generally expected.

KULHARIA RAIL MISHAP TOLL MOUNTS

CALCUTTA, Sept. 24 (PTI): One of the eight injured persons of the railway accident at Kulharia station on September 17 died at the Patna General Hospital on Thursday last, bringing the total number of deaths to fourteen.

The other seven persons are progressing in the hospital.

Another body has since been identified to be that of Sukari Ahir, a boy aged about 10 years and son of Nagina Ahmir of Baruna, in the district of Arrah.

Sugar Quotas For Provinces And States

NEW DELHI, Sept. 24 (P.T.I.): The Government of India have allotted due quota of sugar to all Provinces and States from the stocks remaining with the factories, to supplement the quantities already with the trade, the Ministry of Agriculture announced today.

These quotas, the announcement said, would be under the direct control of the Government concerned and could be used for the purpose for which they were meant, for retail sale through regulated channels to lower prices wherever the trade had raised them.

APPEAL TO PUBLIC

The announcement added: "Most factories will be starting operations for the next seasons production in about two months, some possibly even earlier. It is hoped that the people will cooperate by not increasing their demand by nervous purchases in the interval to store up more than their needs, but on the contrary try to reduce their purchases of sugar during the coming two months. The temporary difficulty can be successfully met by this temporary expedient".

Argentine Meat Prices To Go Up

BUENOS AIRES, Sept 24 (PTI-Reuter): The Argentine Government has told Britain she intends raising the price of meat "to compensate for devaluation of the pound". It was officially announced here. A note to this effect was handed to the British Ambassador, Sir John Balfour.

PAK JUTE AND COTTON

Indian Importers' Decision Will Tell

NEW DELHI, Sept. 24. (PTI): The decisions of the cotton importers in Bombay and the jute mills in Calcutta not to import or buy Pakistan cotton and jute respectively, evoked little surprise in official circles here.

They stated that imports would depend upon the price factor and the economical and remunerative nature of these purchases. Either Pakistan exporters would have to reduce their prices so as to fall in line with the prices which the Indian importers could pay, or Pakistan would have to reconsider its decision regarding the exchange rate. Failure on the part of Pakistan to take either of these steps, it was contended, would lead to a fall in Pakistan's export, with its economy becoming lopsided.

IN STERLING AREA

It was also argued that Pakistan's contribution to the earning of the Sterling Area consequently must give cause for anxiety to the other members of the Sterling Area, who had already devalued their currencies in the common drive to step up exports and to attain a condition of balanced trade with the world. From this point of view, the official circles in Delhi said, they were not surprised at the reports coming from London that Pakistan's position as a member of the Sterling Area would have to be reconsidered shortly by the other members of the pool.

Pak Move To Take Advantage Of Overvalued Currency

ASKS FOR DOL. 125,000,000 SUBSCRIPTION TO INTERNATIONAL BANK & FUND?

NEW YORK, Sept. 24. (P.T.I.): Financial circles here today linked Pakistan's decision to maintain the higher dollar value of its rupee with the eventual result of her application for membership of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, cables D. P. Wagle, P. T. I. correspondent.

Such an application is now before the two world bodies.

Pakistan is understood to be asking for a 125,000,000 dollar subscription "against India's 400,000,000".

The Bank and the Fund, it is said, are not, under present circumstances, in favour of endorsing that figure and are suggesting a lesser amount.

Moreover both the Bank and the Fund are firm in their policy of not countenancing "overvaluated currencies" among their members. Although Pakistan has now a favourable balance of trade, Bank experts are said to be of the view that taking into account the dislocations that will take place from the devaluation of competing currencies, Pakistan's balance of payments position may not strengthen her claim for membership.

Knowledgeable sources said that Pakistan's becoming a member of the Bank and Fund might depend on her policy on devaluation.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN BRITAIN

372 Arrive For Next Academic Year

LONDON, Sept. 24 (P.T.I.): The steady stream of Indian students to Britain continues. A total of 372 have just arrived for the next academic year, which begins next month.

A further batch of fifty, delayed for one reason or another, are still to come by sea or air. As about 400 students have left for home, their studies completed, the Indian students "population, in Britain remains at just over 2,000 with others in continental countries like France, Switzerland and Sweden.

Surprisingly few of this year's students are Government scholars.

Twenty-five students who have arrived in London without having ascertained whether a University or other institution could take them may suffer what one India House official called "a long period of waiting and frustration" he told the Press Trust of India tonight "about six of them may be found the opportunities to study that they wish. The rest will probably have to take second best such as external degrees at a London County Council instruction instead of degrees at the particular University they had their minds on".

New Centre To Be Opened In London

LONDON, Sept. 23 (P.T.I.-Reuter): India's 2,000 students in Great Britain will have a new centre of inspiration from Sunday onwards when the High Commissioner, Mr. Krishna Menon, opens a brightly painted Students' Bureau, combining hostel, meeting place and service organisations which was his own idea before he became High Commissioner.

A four-storeyed building in the Earls Court district of south west London, the Students' Bureau belongs to the India Association and Institute Limited and is an extension of old premises near India House.

There will be accommodation for 20 students to live there, with the restaurant seating 60 or 70 and other public rooms.

The formal opening will be on Sunday.

For Textiles Dealers

BOMBAY, Sept. 24 (PTI): The Textile Commissioner to the Government of India today issued a general permission under the Cotton Textiles Control Order 1948, enabling dealers to have in their possession or sell in unopened bales or cases till the 31st October, 1949, such cloth and yarn as were packed by the mills between the period of August, 1948, to March, 1949.

PAK COTTON WILL BE HIT

India And U. K. May Work Out Common Policy

LONDON, Sept. 23. (P.T.I.-Reuter): The "Times" and the city daily "Financial Times" both published despatches today from New Delhi, Karachi and Calcutta dealing with the problems arising from Pakistan's decision not to devaluate its currency. But, like the rest of the British press, the two papers refrained from making any editorial comment.

A New Delhi despatch to the "Financial Times" said it was hoped there that India and the United Kingdom "will work out a common policy towards trade with Pakistan, particularly as regards jute".

A despatch from Karachi to the "Financial Times" said it was the general opinion there that the decision not to devalue the Pakistan rupee "is likely to result in a fall in the prices of export commodities such as jute, cotton, wool and hides, and it is expected that there will be a corresponding fall in the prices of goods imported from the countries which have devalued their currencies".

"Today, for instance, cotton prices fell by eight per cent and wool by 20 per cent.

"Prior to the devaluation of sterling the Pakistan cotton price was seven cents above American, and it will now have to face severe competition from Egypt, British East Africa and Brazil. Unless the Government subsidises cotton for export, and reduces or eliminates the present export duty of Rs. 60 per bale, a step which is under consideration, Pakistan cotton growers will be unable to compete in price with other countries.

Destroyer "Chang Chieh" Bombed

HONGKONG, Sept. 25 (PTI-Reuter)—The 1,400-ton nationalist destroyer "Chang Chieh", which recently deserted to the Communists, was sinking today in the Yangtse, near Nanking after an attack by Nationalist fighters, according to usually reliable report reaching here.

Six Nationalist Mustang fighters were reported to have bombed and strafed the destroyer yesterday, setting it on fire.

The 'Chang Chieh' a former Japanese navey vessel, was flagship of a squadron helping to blockade Communist held Shanghai. It 'disappeared' on a mission in the Yangtse.

Several months ago the Nationalist claimed the sinking of thee cruiser's 'Chungking'—formerly the British navy's 'Aurora'—near Fort Arthur, after it had gone over to the Communists.

Reds Claim Capture Of More Towns

LONDON, Sept. 24. (PTI-Reuter): The Communist New China News Agency in a Peiping broadcast heard in London early today, claimed the capture of several towns near the important South Fukien seaport of Amoy.

They included Changchow, 20 miles due west of Amoy, and Tungan about the same distance to the north.

UNION MUSLIM LEADERS APPEAL TO PAKISTAN

Give Fitting Response To Nehru's Gesture

NEW DELHI, September 24, (PTI): Four Muslim leaders of India the Nawab of Chhatari, Mohamad Ismail Khan of Meerut, the Nawab of Baghpot and Mr. S. Rashid Ahmed of Meerut, have appealed to Pakistan's Prime Minister and Governor-General "to make a fitting response" to the "befriending gesture" of India's Prime Minister Pandit Nehru during his recent East Punjab Tour.

TEXT

In a joint appeal addressed through the Pakistan High Commissioner in India they said:

The speeches delivered by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, in the course of his recent tour in the East Punjab should dispel completely the apprehensions sometimes entertained of an armed conflict between India and Pakistan for resolving the unfortunate differences between them.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru categorically stated that there was no intention on the part of India to resort to war with its neighbour, and that all the outstanding disputes could be solved by mutual negotiations. He further made it clear that recourse could also be had to arbitration by mutual consent on specific points upon which agreement could not be arrived at.

The course thus outlined provides the best opportunity for straightening out the many difficult problems awaiting solution that stand in the way of good will and amity between the two States so necessary for their consolidation and advancement.

HOTEL WORKERS' ALLEGATIONS

Memorandum To Delhi Commissioner

NEW DELHI, Sept. 24 (U.P.I.): The Hotel Workers' Union in a memorandum to the Chief Commissioner of Delhi, have threatened, that if the points at dispute are not settled quickly "it may cause a serious crisis in the restaurant and hotel business, the responsibility for which will entirely rest on the employers and the callous attitude of the Government."

Detailing the fresh disputes since the setting up of the tribunal by the Government to go into the reasonable demands of the hotel workers of Delhi, the Union demands immediate reinstatement of all workers who have been victimised, release of all workers who are still in jail and the withdrawal of all cases against them, payment of arears, punishment of the employers for their illegal actions and enquiry into the conduct of the police.

Pleading for the hastening of the tribunal proceedings, the Union has charged the hotel employers for taking "open and underhand methods to break up the union and also to attack the morale of the workers so that "they may not be able to argue their case before the tribunal". The memorandum says that "this intense attack of hotel and restaurant bosses is becoming more and more intense, as the day for the commencement of the work of the tribunal is coming nearer".

DEPARTMENTALLY PUNISHED

For Overloading Prison Van With Students

CALCUTTA, Sept 24 (PTI): The West Bengal Government have departmentally punished a sub-Inspector of police, who was responsible for the overloading of a prison van, which resulted in five under-trial prisoners fainting inside the van at the gate of Bankshal street police court on September 10 last.

The incident occurred when 105 college students arrested on September 9, in connection with the demonstrations in the University compound were brought down from Lal Bazar Central lockup to the police court in four covered prison vans. Over forty students were, it is stated, placed in one of the vans, each of which had accommodation for 30 prisoners only.

Token Strike In Hyderabad

HYDERABAD, September 24 (UPI): A One-hour "token" strike was staged today by about 10,000 workers in the city, representing 14 labour unions, and by 25,000 workers scattered in various districts of the State. The strike was observed from 10-30 to 11-30 a.m. to protest against the policy of retrenchment, at the call of the State Mazdoor Sangh. In the afternoon, the workers converged on Chikkadipalli, where a mass rally was held.

Pattabhi On Socialist Success In Bombay

MADRAS, Sept. 24. (PTI): Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Congress President, commenting on the Socialist success in the Bombay Corporation bye-elections told the PTI today that the results indicated that there was "a swing to the right" and as such it was a welcome indication.

The Socialists had now captured the seats of two Communists, and who knew the swing to the right would not continue and Congress might not win next time, he said.

The Congress success in East Punjab and Bihar demonstrated the Congress hold on the masses, the President added. He said that they were now actively considering steps for revitalising the Congress on a country-wide basis, and with the coming in of the new Provincial and District Congress Committees in April next, the Congress President was sure that they would carry on an intensive campaign preparing the country for the general election.

GENERAL ELECTIONS

If the new constitution was inaugurated on January 26, 1950, according to the present programme, Dr. Pattabhi stated that it would take another fifteen months for the holding of the general elections under the new constitution, and he expected this to be held in May, 1951.

Jayaprakash Narain In Bangalore

BANGALORE, Sept. 24. (PTI): Mr. Jayaprakash Narain, the Socialist leader, arrived here today by air to attend the meetings of the National Executive and General Council of the Socialist Party. He was accompanied by his wife Mrs. Prabhavati Devi.

The National Executive of the Party is meeting here for a fortnight from today. The General Council of the Party will meet early next month.

CENTRAL ADVISORY BOARD OF ART

Committee Of Seven To Frame Constitution

NEW DELHI, Sept. 24.

One of the important decisions arrived at the Art Conference held at Calcutta last month was a resolution recommending the setting up of a Central Advisory Board of Art in order to advise the Government on all art matters and to promote art activities in the country. This recommendation of the Conference has been accepted by the Ministry of Education, Government of India, and a Committee of seven is being appointed to draw up the constitution of the Board keeping in mind that the composition of the Board should include a majority of practicing artists who will adequately represent the various regional art interests in the country.

The following are the members of the Committee: Mr. N. C. Mehta, Dr. O. C. Ganguly, Mr. G. Venkatachalam, Mr. D. P. Roy Chowdhary, Mr. V. S. Amberkar, Mr. A. K. Haldar and one representative of the Ministry of Education, Government of India.

Big Fire In Srinagar

SRINAGAR, Sept. 24 (P.T.I.): A row of buildings along Srinagar's main thoroughfare was gutted as a result of a fire this morning.

Fire fighters immediately rushed to the scene and managed to prevent the fire from spreading to adjacent localities.

The Army has cordoned off the area, while Peace Squads are helping in removing valuables. No loss of life has, however, been reported. The loss is estimated at a few lakhs of rupees.

It is believed that the fire first broke out in the kitchen of a restaurant and fed by wind spread to other buildings in the same locality.

INDO-PHILIPPINE AIR TALKS END

Delegation Leaves For Karachi

NEW DELHI, Sept. 24. (P.T.I.): The Philippine Delegation which had concluded air talks with India left Delhi for Karachi last evening on its way to Europe.

The Delegation is expected to return to India by the middle of October, when a bilateral transport agreement will be signed between India and the Philippines.

Revolutionary Socialists Cast In Their Lot

KANPUR, Sept. 23 (P.T.I.): The Central Executive Committee of the Revolutionary Socialist Party during a three-day session here decided to contest "every Labour and General seat" in the forthcoming elections in West Bengal.

The Committee also decided to participate in the conference of the United Left Front sponsored under the auspices of Left Co-ordination Committee by Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose and nominated Messrs Jogesh Chatterji and four others to represent the Revolutionary Socialist Party at the conference.

S.-E. Asia W. H. O. Committee

NEW DELHI, Sept. 24 (P.T.I.): Delegates from seven countries and observers from other United Nations Subsidiary Organisations are expected to attend the second meeting of the Regional Committee for South-East Asia of the World Health Organisation, being held here from Sept. 26 to 28.

On the opening day of the conference, the retiring Chairman, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, will welcome the delegates and after the election of the chairman for the coming year and his address, it will also be addressed by Dr. Martha Eliot, Assistant Director-General of the W.H.O. and the delegates.

The Famous Astrologer

Recipient of many Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges and notables. Annual Life reading monthly details Rs. 5. 3 questions Rs. 2. Horoscope or writing time required. Pandit Kaliyur M. SRINIVASACHARIAR, THAPONIDHI, Thyagarayanagar, Madras 17.

TRUST BILL TO GO TO JOINT COMMITTEE

Body Consisting Of 21 Members Of Both Houses To Report By Feb. 25

POONA, Sept. 24 (P.T.I.).

AFTER a four-day debate, the Bombay Legislative Assembly today agreed to refer the bill to regulate the administration of public, religious and charitable trusts to a joint committee of both the houses. The committee, consisting of 21 members, is to submit its report by February 25, 1950.

A suggestion that the bill be circulated to institutions affected by the bill, so that the members of the committee might have the benefit of their opinion, made by the leader of the opposition, Mr. A. A. Khan was rejected by the house.

Answering the criticism levelled against the measure, the Law Minister, Mr. Dinkerrao Desai, said the legislation was not hasty nor was there anything in its provisions which could hurt the feelings of the Muslim community.

The Law Minister said that in 1947 much before the Bombay Legislative Council recommended the appointment of a committee to go into the question of administration of the trusts, the influential Bombay Wakf Committee had pressed for a legislation in respect of Wakfs and submitted a draft bill. The legislation under consideration followed more or less the lines indicated in that draft.

He quoted extensively less the lines draft of the Wakf Committee and compartment with the provisions of the bill said if at all, the present legislation was more hesitant than the one suggested by the Wakf Committee. The Wakf Committee draft, Mr. Desai added, was circulated to district judges and judges of the small causes courts, who had experience of administration of the Wakfs. Later prolonged negotiations were held with the Wakf Committee itself, as a result of which a common draft was agreed to. The bill was an outcome of that common agreement.

Mr. Desai denied the charge that the bill was undemocratic. Was it implied, he asked, when the charge was made that even for the inspection of accounts, committees should be appointed personally his experience was the appointment of committees for such matters resulted in nothing and the work was held up. If control was to be effectively enforced powers had to be given to a person responsible to a constituted authority and who would carry on his duties fearlessly.

COMMISSIONER'S POWERS

Mr. Desai wished to make it clear that the Charity Commissioner was not given absolute powers. He said the Commissioner was a most democratic person who was subjected at every stages to the supervision of courts. And after all, the trusts would be managed by trustees as at present.

Much had been made, Mr. Desai said, about the doctrine of "cy pres" accepted in the bill. But that doctrine was recognized by the Mohomedan Law and what they had done was only to give a recognition to what had already been accepted. It had to be remembered, however, he added, that so far as this provision was concerned, the Commissioner could not act as a "Grand Moghul". The courts whose direction he would have to seek to divert the original objects of the trusts were free to agree or disagree with the suggestions made by the commissioner.

The Law Minister emphasised that before the legislation was applied to any particular community its objections, if any, would be given due consideration.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

The House later adopted the bill to amend the Bombay Civil Courts Act of 1869. The bill, when enforced, raises the jurisdiction of a civil judge of a junior division to try cases involving an amount upto Rs. 1,000 instead of Rs. 5,000 to which his jurisdiction was at present limited.

The House also agreed to the amendment accepted by the Council to the bill amending the Bombay Money-Lenders Act. The Amendment lays down that a money lender would be entitled to recover interest on a loan for 15 days only, if the loan is repaid during the first half of the month, and for the full month, if it is repaid during the latter half.

MERGER SEQUAL

The Assembly was considering the first reading of the bill to amend the Bombay Primary Education Act of 1947 when it adjourned till Monday.

Moving the bill the premier, Mr. B. G. Kher, who is also in charge of Education, explained that the legislation had been necessitated by the merger of States into the Bombay Province. The Primary Education Act was now going to be applied to the merged areas. Government he said, proposed to set-up their own machinery in those areas where there were no Local Boards to look after primary education as was done in the case of Dangs. Where District Local Boards functioned, it would be their duty to take up the work of primary education and provision was made to transfer to them the teaching and non-teaching staff and the lands, buildings and other properties held by Government or a local authority for the purposes of primary education.

Mr. Kher said the bill also sought to remove some flaws found in the working of the original act.

Ban On Four Pakistan Papers Removed

In October 1948, the Government of India issued a notification, under section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, prohibiting the bringing into the Provinces of India certain newspapers published in Pakistan. Out of those newspapers, the ban on the Nawa-i-Waqt, the Inquilab, the Imroz, and the Nawa-i-Pakistan, all printed and published at Lahore, has since been removed by that Government.

However, the ban of the entry into this Province of the newspaper Nawa-i-Pakistan, imposed by the Government of Bombay continues.

Bombay Ban On Transfer Of Arms

The order of the Commissioner of Police prohibiting the people of Greater Bombay from transferring by sale, or by any other means, to any person arms or ammunition, without a special permit from him, has been extended up to November 26, 1949.

Rationing Offices Remain Closed On Sunday

All the Ward Rationing Offices including the Sub-offices will remain closed on Sunday, September 25, 1949 on account of "Harijan Day" Celebrations, and will remain open on Monday, September 26, 1949 from 10-30 A.M. to 2-0 P.M.

To Ration-Card-Holders

Public Relations Officer (Rationing) writes:—

Cardholders in the Bombay rationed area, who have been unable to draw their rations for the 38th rationing week, i.e. week ending Saturday, Sept. 24, 1949 due to flooding or break down of transport services, can draw their lapsed quota of foodgrains rations during the current week i.e. from Sunday, Sept. 25, to Saturday, October 1, 1949. All the Authorised ration shopkeepers including Government Grain Shops are instructed to issue lapsed quota of rations to such cardholders, during the current week, under separate Cash-memos.

Canteens For Railway Workers

NEW DELHI, Sept, 24.

As part of their labour welfare activities, Indian Railways are setting up canteens to serve cheap and wholesome food to workers at the site of work. Already 50 canteens are functioning on the Indian Government Railways. The Railway administrations are providing accommodation, furniture, electric and sanitary installation, crockery, cutlery, and other equipment in addition to bearing charges for electricity and water consumed. For the rest, the canteens are expected to be self-supporting and to be run on a "no loss" basis. The canteens are run under departmental management, the profit motive being entirely eliminated. The employees are permitted to run the canteens themselves on a co-operative basis, wherever this is possible, but under the direct supervision of the administration.

DEVELOPMENT OF KHAR LANDS

Good Response By Owners And Tenants

Owners of Khar lands are responding well to the Bombay Government's scheme for the development of such lands. When Mr. D. K. Kunte, Chairman of the Khar Lands Development Board, visited some centres in the course of the month, many owners of Khar lands and tenants came forward with a request that theirs lands be undertaken for development. They told him that they were willing to contribute their share of the cost.

The Board Chairman visited Virar, Bhivandi, Bassein and Panvel during the month. At every place he explained to the owners of Khar lands and tenants, who had collected in large numbers, the provisions of the Khar Lands Act and how they were beneficial to both.

If the proposals of the owners of Khar lands, which are under the consideration of the Khar Lands Development Board, materialised, lands to the extent of 9,000 acres from Bassein and Bhivandi talukas of Thana district would be brought under cultivation during the next two years.

NEED FOR CONSERVING PETROL RATION

Government's Appeal To Motor Car-Owners

During the July-September quarter, the provincial petrol quota was considerably reduced and it has been further slightly reduced for the coming quarter—October-December. The number of vehicles is rapidly increasing and this, combined with the reduction in petrol quota, has made it necessary for the Rationing Authorities to review the petrol issues made so far.

The basic ration of private motor cars and motor cycles will be issued for the October-December quarter as per the scale laid down by the Government of India. This is 3/4ths of the ration issued in the April-June quarter but is 50 per cent more than the scale obtaining between February and September 1948, which was the basis adopted by the Special Petrol Committee last year while assessing the supplementary issues. It is hoped that there may not be any reduction at present in the supplementary quota to motor cars and motor cycles already fixed by the Petrol Committee or the Rationing Authorities. However, the extra ration issued in the previous quarter would be discontinued.

In view of the acute petrol position, the owners of private motor cars and motor cycles are requested to use their petrol ration judiciously so that they may not find themselves stranded at the end of the quarter. It will be appreciated if they co-operate with the Government and use petrol economically, particularly by avoiding long distance journeys by cars and also by making use of all other available means of transport.

Persons intending to purchase vehicles for use as private carriers are requested that before doing so they should ascertain the possibilities of securing a Private Carriers Permit and petrol ration. The Public Carrier goods vehicles would receive about 2/3rds of the quota they were getting in the April-June quarter or approximately by same as the July-December quarter.

Revalidation of petrol coupons will not be necessary from October 1, 1949.

Protection To Coated Abrasives Industry

NEW DELHI, Sept. 24: The Government of India has accepted the Indian Tariff Board's recommendation for continuance of protection to the coated abrasives industry for a period of two years (April 1, 1950 to March 31, 1952).

The present rate of protective duty — thirty per cent. "ad valorem" — is to remain unchanged so far as sand/flint/glass paper is concerned. The rate of duty in respect of emery cloth and abrasives rolls, coils, discs, belts, shapes and tapes made of emery cloth, or a combination of emery cloth and paper, has been raised to thirty five per cent. "ad valorem".

The Government's Resolution and a Notification containing these decisions is published the Gazette of India (Extraordinary) dated September 24, 1949

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CITY MARKETS

Firm Tone In Bullion

BOMBAY, September 24.

A firm tone was in evidence in the forward section of the city bullion market today. This was attributed to an announcement by the Reserve Bank that she would not sell bars of silver more than 400 on Monday. As no statement also came forth from the Bank today in regard to its intention to sell gold on Monday, the market received a further impetus.

Forward gold started around Rs. 109|14 and improved to Rs. 110|4. Forward silver commenced around Rs. 160 and after fluctuating between Rs. 160 and after Rs. 160|12 the rate advanced to Rs. 161|8.

The Reserve Bank today sold 490 bars of silver at Rs. 158|0 when the rationing was introduced. Further decision of the Reserve Bank of India to sell less quantity of silver on Monday, scared the bears and settlement rate later rose from Rs. 159|12 to Rs. 163|4 owing to heavy covering. Undertone in both silver and gold throughout remained firm.

COTTON STEADY

BOMBAY, September 24.

A steady sentiment characterised the forward section of the city cotton market today.

I. C. C. February started around Rs. 616 and fluctuated between Rs. 616/4 and 616 8. I. C. C. May hovered between Rs. 610 and Rs. 611/4. Quiet tendency prevailed on the Sewri market for ready cotton. Bengal Rs. 505, 289 F Rs. 1,010. Bengal old Rs. 460/465.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON OCTOBER

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.

Previous Closing	29.80
Today's Opening	29.79
Difference	—1
Today's Closing	29.77
Difference	—3

LAST QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, Sept. 24.

	Rs. As.
Silver Forward	162 8
Gold Forward	111 0
Silver Bullion	162 8
Silver Mint	163 0
Gold Ready	116 0
Sovereign	74 12

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Displays Steady Tendency

CALCUTTA, Sept. 24 (P.T.I.): The market continued its steady notes round the speculative counters and fair volume of business was put through.

Following are today's final transactions upto 1-00 p.m.:—

GOVT. SECURITIES: Three Per Cent Loan 1986 97/2. Three Per Cent Loan 1953/55 101/9. S. Lot Three Per Cent Loan 1957 101/3. S. Three Per Cent Loan 1970/75 99/14.

BANKS: Bharat 4/4. Ct. Hindustan Commercial 22/8 S. Lot.

COTTONS: New Victoria Pref. 4/10.

JUTES: Barnagore 204/-. Chitavalsah 18/-. Howrah 29/5. India 140/- Lansdowne 166/-. Nellimarla 20/6. Reliance 24/14. Union 210/-.

MISCELLANEOUS: Burma Corp. 2/13. India Copper 2/14. Alkali and Chemical 11/13. Calcutta Electric 17/12. Burn. and Co. Ordy. 279/-. Indian Iron 30/12. Marshalls 6/6. Steel Corp. 23/2. BIC 8/13. Indian National Airways 4/10. Indian Wood Products 27/2. Jardine Henderson 154/-. Martin Burn. 16/12. Metal Corp. 4/8. Shaw Wallace 14/-. Spencer and Co. 10/2. Walford Transport 2/1. Indo Burma Petrol 52/-. Bengal Paper 40/8. Titaghur Paper 34/2. Assam Saws 9/2. India General Navgn. 118/-. India Steamship 9/1.

SUGAR: Gaya Sugar 1/12.

TEAS: Bateli 12/8 (ex. div.) Choonabhutti 262/- (ex. div.) Ct. New Dooars 370/- Ct.

New York Silver

London, Sept. 23.

London Silver Spot and Forward 62-1/4d. Gold Bars Fine per ounce 248.

CHICAGO WHEAT

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.

December 2.12-1/2.
March 2.11-3/4.
May 2.04-7/8.
July 1.86-7/8.

SHARE MARKET CHEERFUL

BOMBAY, September 24.

During the short session of one hour on the Stock Exchange today the firm tone displayed yesterday continued and industrial section showed further gains.

Kohinoors, Swadeshies and Central Indias were active in the textile group and advanced to Rs. 237/8, Rs. 257 and Rs. 281 respectively. Bombay Dyeing after an initial spurt to Rs. 1,055 dropped to Rs. 1,042|8, due to lack of support. Later on, there was profit-taking in all textiles shares and the closing levels were just near yesterday's prices.

Tata Steel Defds opened today at Rs. 1,450 ex-dividend and on consistent bull-support and bear-covering, sharply advanced to Rs. 1,465. Indian Iron and Steel Corporation of Bengal had an early rise in sympathy with Defds. to Rs. 23|6 but towards the close, they both declined to Rs. 20|10 and Rs. 23 on unloading by Calcutta interests.

The three per cent Conversion Loan of 1986 was better at Rs. 97|2 while other loans were comparatively 1 steady.

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, September 24.

Apollo 2|12
Bharat 31
B. Dyeing 1050 55 43|12 478
C. India 214|8 20 14|8 15|8
Colaba 128
Finlay 262 60
Gokak 259 64 57 58
I. U. Defd 1|13 1|12|6 1|14| 1|13 1|14
I.U. Ord. 11|3 11|4 11|2 11|3 11|1
Indore 125 22|8 23|12
Kohinoor 284 88 82 84
New Great 145 48 44
Podar 132|8
Simplex 187 89 83
Svadeshi 252 58 50|8 54
Tata Mills 50 50|4
Vishnu 211|4

STEAMER

Scindia 16 16|11 15|15 16|1

BANKS

Baroda 119 (Ex Div).
Central 78|8 79 78|8
Central New 77|8
Imperial Old 1777|8
Imperial New 441|4
India 173|8
Union 7|1
U. Commercial 47

ELECTRIC

Ahmedabad 125 26|4 25|10
Suburban 145
Surat 140
Power 1511|4

INSURANCE

New India 52

STEEL

B. Steel 23 23|8 22|15 23|2
I. Iron 31|4 31|7 30|14 31 30|8 30|13
Tata Defd 1450 43|12 67|8 45 57|8
Tata Ord 289 94 88 92
Tata IInd Pref 136 36|8 35|12 36

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock 275 80 76|4
A.C.C. Old 147 45|8
A.C.C. New 142
Belapur 189 88 90 89
B.B. Old 252|8 55 46|4 47|8
B.B. New 135 31|4
B.B. Petrol 1|12 1|11
B.I.C. 8|14
I. Copper 2|12|6
P. Const. 103|8 7|8 3 3|8
Shivrajpur 34 32|8 33|8
Tata Chem 10|10 10|4 10|14 10|7
Tata Oil 49|8 50|8 50
Wimco 193|12

SPECIAL

Ahmedabad Elec. New 73|8
Laxmi Pref 260
United Motor 31|4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Sept. 23.

	£
2-1/2 p.c. British Consols	72
3-1/2 p.c. Conversion Loan 1961	96-1/4
4 p.c. Funding Loan 1960/90	109-1/8
3-1/2 p.c. War Loan on or after Dec. 1, 1952	95-3/4
Chartered Bank of India Ex. Div.	10-5/8
National Bank of India	34

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange was officially placed at 7,586

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Sept. 23.

T. T. London on:—

New York Selling 2.7987, Buying 2.8012; Montreal Selling 3.0775, Buying 3.0825; Zurich Selling 12.11 Buying 12.13; Sweden Selling 14.47, Buying 14.50.

A FEW days back, Potato was in the news, and the story of rotten potatoes in Bombay docks became a major food wastage scandal.

Now Potato is in the picture again, because of Redcliffe N. Salaman's book on the "History and Social Influence of the Potato". An encyclopedic volume of monumental research, it contains spicy stories of potatoes and kings and the war which the new tuber had to wage against the Church and State before it won its rightful place in the kitchen.

THE crisp nibbed at the cocktail party, the overpowering influence of fish and chips on the night air, the waiter hovering apologetically after the interesting choice has been made—'frittes, nouvelles' or 'sautes'—the great grey piles of boiled or mashed in circulation at women's colleges: these, together with some notions about Sir Walter Raleigh and the Irish famine, marked the limits of my thoughts, my memories, of the potato.

Now I am changed. Wherever I have gone during the past week I have been unable to resist the temptation to introduce the name of potatoes—for the truth is that I am suffering from a bout of the vegetable love that Dr. Salaman has endured for the greater part of a long life,' writes J. Hawkes, reviewing the book in "New Statesman and Nation."

I can no longer think of the potato as a familiar food that can be delicious and is often nasty; I think of it as a mythological figure, an immense power for good and evil. A power that has brought millions of men into the world and that has killed millions; one that has been flattered by mutilation and human sacrifice. Perhaps the plant was infected with malignancy by its origin among those pre-Columbian South American peoples who developed some of the grimmest and most hideous of all the idealistic forms of human existence. It was potatoes, so prolific and hardy, and so nutritious if eaten in sufficient bulk, that made life on the Andean highlands a bitter possibility. While making it possible they also made it just bearable: they provided a ready source of alcohol.

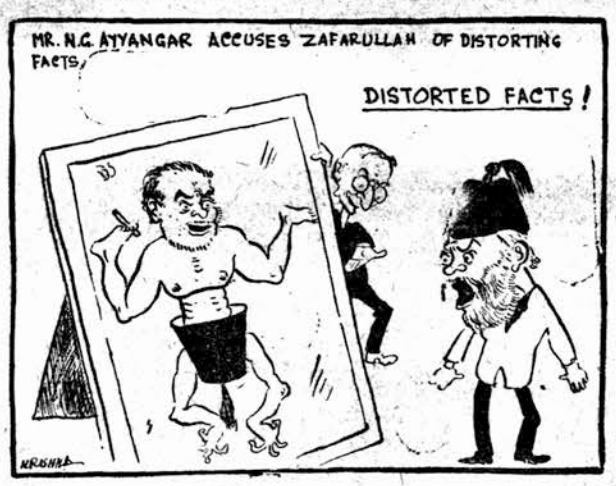
Among the fine pre-Inca pottery of Peru are vessels modelled in the form of potatoes with human heads and limbs, the faces often showing marks of mutilation. Dr. Salaman believes that whereas we have recognised the growing-points on the tuber as "eyes", the ancient Peruvians saw them as mouths, and the buds within them as teeth.

The rest followed by the magical formula of "likenesses." The success or failure of crops was determined by a potato god, and to influence him mere sacrifice was not enough; there was too much at stake; it was necessary to show the god exactly what was wanted in order to secure a good crop. The prime requisite.... was seed tubers with big mouths and prominent teeth. Hence by the means of sacrificial mutilation, the cutting off of the end of the nose and the removal of the lips, the mouth was enlarged, the teeth made prominent, the god both strengthened and instructed, and the people eventually saved.

Dispute About Country Of Origin

Although Russian genetics have concluded that the potato reached Europe from Chile, Dr Salaman puts forward what seem to be excellent historical arguments in favour of the North Coast at Cartagena. Whatever its point of departure, the plant was in Spain by 1573 and spread rapidly if erratically during the seventeeth century. While it remained rare and exotic it had a reputation as an aphrodisiac, and even as late as the eighteenth century a herbal claims for potatoes that "they Astringe, are moderately Diuretick, Stomatick, Chylisick, Analeptick and Spermatogenetick. They nourish the Body, restore in Consumptions, and provoke Lust." Yet as they became more common attempts were made in several countries to prevent their cultivation on the grounds that they caused leprosy—a European example, this, of the magic of likeness, for the tubers were seen to resemble leprous conditions.

However, the potato satisfied a need, and as it was soon observed that not all those who ate it were either unduly incited to Venus or infected with leprosy it quickly established itself as the valuable but harmless vegetable that we know. It was in Ireland that this Janus was given the opportunity to show its other face. Over the ghastly expanse of want left by the moral, social and material destruction of the Anglo-Irish wars, the potato spread with a sinister exuberance. It is horrible to contemplate how the abundance of this gross food, its fatal facility in production and preparation, brought human beings into existence as though for its own propagation. The population grew as men, women and children lived off the "lazy root", without domestic culture, and sharing their potato cauldron with the pig that was kept to pay the rent. Having made a nation of parasites, the potato god struck. The Blight of 1845-47 destroyed two entire crops and produced total famine. Visitors to the stricken country did not know which they found more terrible, the unburied dead, or the hordes of just-living beggars. The hatred caused by this experience, by the expulsions and other cruelties that were tolerated side by side with the well-meaning but ineffectual measures for relief, still contributes to Irish hostility and bitterness.



'Potato Standard'

Long before the Irish famine, the more realistic social reformers had seen how easily the potato could be used as an instrument of oppression to push down the wages of the poor and lower their standard of living. Malthus argued against the acceptance of such a "potato standard" and Cobbett raged against it. Beer and wheat bread, with the modest standard they implied, had to be defended at all costs against the advance of this insidious tuber. In the nineteenth century the struggle brought about a situation in which some men of good will supported the policy of potato patch allotments for the labouring poor, while others, better informed, felt obliged to oppose them. They were viewing Janus from two sides.

Dr. Salaman tells all this and a vast amount more. As a past Director of the Cambridge Potato Research Station he is naturally at home with the scientific side of his subject, but this forms only a very small part of his book. He handles the historical narrative vigorously and well with plenty of leisure for digression and trifling ornaments. There are accounts of herbals, of the elegant stands made by Irish silversmiths to support the potato bowls of the rich, of the potato paintings of Van Gogh: there are nostalgic memories of the times when young ladies bought hot potatoes to carry in their muffs.

No Potatoes In The Bible

Reviewing the book, in John O' London's, F. W. Thomas writes:

Its author, Dr. Redcliffe N. Salaman has spent nine years on this great work and it runs to 685 pages. But dull? Never believe it! Consider these few aspects of the potato, culled from the book's comprehensive index:

The potato in Art (illustrations by van Gogh).
Human Sacrifice.
Queen Anne.
Emperess Josephine.
Warts.
Astrology.
Waters, Elsie and Doris.
The Brontes.
Lobscouse.
The Aztecs.
Fairies and Folklore.

One could go on and on; for our author has dealt faithfully with his potato, has baked, boiled, fried, chipped, mashed and salted it; has traced its history from the Incas of Peru to the day before yesterday, and seems to have said everything worth saying about it. The wonder is that so humble a vegetable should have so absorbing a biography.

For some years, Dr. Salaman was Director of the Potato Virus Research Station, the G.H.Q. of the perpetual war against Blight; a war "which between 1845 and 1939 has cost the United Kingdom five million pounds per annum." At first he was concerned mainly with the genetics, morphology and pathology of the potato, with experiments in hybridization, and the search for breeds immune from Blight. Later he realized the social and economic importance of the potato as a cheap, efficient and easily produced food, and this is largely the theme of the present volume.

Prejudice Against New Food

Even the most liberal of us is conservative in the kitchen, suspicious of new foods as if there were a catch in them. And I can remember being told many years ago that tomatoes were a certain cause of cancer.

So it was with the potato. Scottish Presbyterians would have nothing to do with it because it was not mentioned in the Bible. The Prussians said it produced scrofula, and told Fredrick the Great: "The things have neither smell nor taste, not even the dogs will eat them, so what use are they to us?"

In Lewes an election was fought in 1765 with "No Potatoes. No Popery," as its battle cry.

Ruskin said rude things about the entire potato family: a tribe set aside for evil, having the deadly nightshade for its queen, and including the henbane, the witch's mandrake, and the worst natural curse of modern civilization—tobacco.

But in the end the potato won through. "Arrived as a founding," says Dr. Salaman, "adopted as a favoured child, we see it slowly, but inevitably, dominating the shape of the economic life, first of the peasantry, then of the former landowning aristocracy, and later of the industrial workers."

Dr. Salaman's book is a notable volume which will interest and instruct the anthropologist, the botanist, the biologist, the economist, and the potato grower who would keep abreast of his job.

Nor is the lowly gardener forgotten. For "in order to popularize the potato Louis XVI accepted a bouquet of potato blooms from Pamentier, and Marie Antonette wore one in her hair. In my genetic cultures I have frequently raised varieties which by the abundance and beauty of their flowers would have pleased the most eclectic of gardeners." .....

An enormous amount or research has gone to the making of this treatise, and in spite of his somewhat prosy subject, Dr. Salaman writes as if he loved it with, to quote Gilbert,

an attachement a la Plato
For a bashful young potato.

It will certainly be the standard textbook on that vegetable for may years to come.

The Esculent Root

Under the Caption "The Esculent Root, C.O. Vulliamy writes in the "Spectator."—

It is not in the least astonishing that Dr. Salaman should have written a great and erudite volume upon the potato; what is astonishing is that a factor of such importance in the diet and experience of Western man should not have been the subject of such a volume long ago. The history of this root, apart from its overwhelming significance in problems of population and economics and its bearing upon the future of this island race, is romantic, surprising and even mystical. From the green terrors of a Bolivian forest to the stern realities of life in Ireland, from the highlands of Tiahuanaco to the Wicklow hills, the story of the potato is to be traced through a diversity of cultures, rituals, tragedies and historical events. And it frequently happens, as Dr. Salaman adroitly shows in this prodigious though fascinating work, that the first impact of the now friendly and essention potato was one of singular misconceptions and alarms.

Who could have supposed that the early history of the potato was associated with cannibalism? Who could have believed that it was once regarded in civilised Europe as direful root, inciting men and women to venery and wickedness. Who could have guessed that even the most obtuse of physicians could have accused the potato of causing fevers and leprosees, rickets, consumption and every type of scrofulous disease?

But these are mere phases in a story which here reveal, with immense erudition and in a style that is pleasant and always readable, the rise and eminence of the potato from the pre-historic ages of Peru (illustrated by its variety of tuberous pota) to the outlook and importanee of the modern potato-grower.

It would be difficult even briefly to indicate the range of this implica-

(Continued on Page 23)

Conducted by: AKHIL HIND BALAK SANGH BALKAN-JI-BARI

BHAVNAGAR BALKANJI-BARI

Step By Step to the top

Under the flag bugles sound

IT is never wise to laugh at inventors, for so often in the past they have had the last laugh.

Apart from the works of Nature, everything we see about us in our daily lives was invented by somebody at some time. There have never been any limits to the field for invention, for it is as boundless as the needs of mankind. Ever since the day when some unknown genius invented the first wheel, there have always been ingenious folk who were anxious to make life easier—though some say more complicated—by inventing things.

Some of them, of course, were benefactors of the human race whose ideas have contributed immeasurably to our civilisation. But the cranks are always with us, and never were they more busy than during the past century. Now the misdirected efforts of many of these well-meaning inventors form the material for a most amusing book by Fred Coppersmith and J. J. Lynx, Patent Applied For (Co-ordination, 10s. 6d.)

Fantastic Inventions

Many of the fantastic inventions dealt with in this book never got beyond the "paper" stage, others led to the bankruptcy of their optimistic sponsors, while a few enjoyed a modest measure of success before they went out of fashion or were superseded by fresh novelties. It is difficult to believe that some of the most extraordinary gadgets were ever meant to be taken seriously. Some inventors must have intended to invent a demand for their inventions!

As we turn these pages, with their amusing illustrations, we soon come upon a reminder that our hilarity should be tempered with respect, for we find that one of these "Heath Robinson" machines was the work of none other than Thomas Edison, the greatest inventor of them all. It seems that one of his women acquaintances complained that pedalling a sewing-machine tired her feet. Edison remembered an old experiment in which sound waves were converted into power, so he constructed a sewing-machine with a membrane mounted on it just level with the worker's mouth. All the seamstress had to do was to keep on talking, and the sound waves of her voice were transformed into power which turned the machine. Perhaps only a deaf man like Edison could have made such a device!

Another sewing-machine which was actually used in some households in Britain, until it was banned, was powered by a dog on a leash running round a circular platform.

Trams And Trains

But if some inventors were thoughtless about cruelty to animals there was at least one who went to the extreme in the other direction. He was an American engineer who was concerned about the effect upon horses' nerves when the newfangled steam trams were introduced on the streets of Boston. He suggested that the trams should be disguised to look like horses, and one vehicle camouflaged in this way actually ran for a time. History does not relate what the horses thought of it, but certainly the citizens found it diverting.

The realm of transport has naturally been a happy hunting-ground for the inventors, and here we find many weird and wonderful vehicles and vessels. Some of them do not look particularly safe, but here again the resourceful inventors have provided for the safety of travellers. For instance, a Frenchman wanted all trains to have rails, running over their roofs, so that head-on collisions could be averted by one train simply running right over the other and coming down safely on the other side.

IN ONE SINGLE PHOTO

A single photograph showing the United States from coast to coast has just been displayed.

It is 192 feet long, and is composed of 390 exposures taken at a height of eight miles by a photographic reconnaissance aircraft on a non-stop flight from the Pacific coast to the Atlantic coast. The photograph shows clearly how the density of population and industry increases from west to east.

SAGE SAW

The darkest hour of all is the hour before the dawn.

POSTCRIPT

"In speaking of the Bill before Congress you mention a 'rider'. What is a rider? asked Mary.

"A rider", replied the Senator, is like the postscript to many a letter—apparently an afterthought, but in fact the most important part of the communication"

Two In One Nest

Two summers ago our neighbour, who is very interested in birds, found a cuckoo's egg in a nest with two hedge-sparrow's eggs, writes a young boy in the "C. N." He came back to fetch us to see it. As the woods are just behind our garden, only about fifteen minutes elapsed between the two visits. To our astonishment, on reaching the nest we found that there were now "two" cuckoo's eggs and "one" hedge-sparrow's.

I suppose that two different cuckoos had ear-marked the same nest for their eggs, and the second cuckoo would naturally choose one of the hedge-sparow's eggs to remove, as it would be smaller than the other cuckoo's.

We kept a watch on their progress. Both cuckoos and the remaining hedge-sparrow were hatched; then one day we found the hedge-sparrow dead at the foot of the bush, and a day or two later one of the cuckoos, presumably the second to be hatched as it would be the weaker, lay dead, too.

Visitors To Britain

Record-breaking weeks of tourist "invasion" are coming, writes a London correspondent. Last year about half a million visitors came to Britain, the biggest number for 28 years, and an extra 60,000 are expected this year. Of these, some 130,000 will be Americans—an increase of 30,000 on last year's figures. The average stay of visitors is expected to last 18 days, compared with five days before the war.

The Americans alone spent about £10,000,000 here last year (when the Olympic Games were a great attraction), compared with £7,500,000 in 1947; and this year they are expected to spend about £13,000,000 in the country, and in British ship and aircraft fares.

Total tourist earnings of British trade, in fact, may well reach £50,000,000 before the last autumn lingerers leave for the United States, France, Switzerland, Scandinavia, South Africa, and elsewhere. This will be a splendid help towards Britain's recovery. By 1952 or 1953 the figure is expected to rise to £65,000,000.

London's New Look

London itself is enjoying a "new look"—it has much fresh paint, the rainbow lights, the fountains among the great admirals and generals in Trafalgar Square, the plumes and bearskins of the King's Men, the fully re-opened Tate Gallery, the Victoria and Albert Museum.

busy with its art exhibitions, the new National Gallery of British Sports and Pastimes, and the water-buses. Apart from these, however, what do 1949's visitors expect to get for their dollars and other money that will help Britain so much towards recovery?

There will, of course, be the so-called London Season, which in fact begins with "roses fair at Chelsea" and ends among the breeze-spun spray of Cowes and its shining yachts. But there will be a great deal more than that.

The Broken Limb

A friend's letter says: "We tramped at Juhu sea-beach yesterday. We had a most enjoyable time there. There was boating, bathing, riding and, indeed, all manner of amusements. I ought to add, perhaps, that the others enjoyed it more than I did. I was thrown off my pony just as we were turning into the avenue, and was precipitated into that thick hedge on the right-hand side of the road. I had the misfortune to break one of my limbs."

Which of his four limbs had been broken?

Answer: The Left Arm.

The Bright Boy

One of our friend's youngest sons has just gone to a real Boys' School for the first time.

The teacher asks the meaning of transparency.

"It is something one can see through," answers the Bright Boy of the class.

"Can anyone give me an example?" demands the master.

The new little boy holds up his hand. "A ladder, sir!"

Balkan-Ji-Bari

All Balkan-ji-Bari Centres throughout India will celebrate the Annual Children's Day,—Birthday Anniversary of the Balkan-ji-Bari, Dr. Annie Besant and Mahatma Gandhiji,—on the 1st October. The Bombay Balkan-ji-Bari is thinking of celebrating the Harijan Day on the 25th September, and the Children's Day, all visits together, on the 9th October.

Wha have not yet joined the Balkan-ji-Bari? All are most welcome to get enrolled in this All-India Children's Association. Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms today from Dada—"Gulistan." Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage.

JAI HIND!

Howard Schenken & Richard L Frey

WEST opened the jack of diamonds, and South looked the situation over carefully before making his first play. There was some danger of losing two tricks in hearts and two more in clubs, and at first glance it seemed that the best line of play was to take a finesse in one of those suits at each opportunity. A second glance discovered a surer method.

Declarer won the first trick with dummy's king of diamond and returned the six of hearts. East played low, and South finessed the seven. If East had held king-ten or queen-ten of hearts, this finesse would have made it possible to hold the loss to one trick in hearts.

As it happened, West won with the ten of hearts and returned the ten of diamonds. Dummy won with the ace and led a third diamond for South to ruff. Declarer then cashed the ace of trumps and led another trump to dummy's jack. Next he led another heart from dummy, finessing the jack, when East played low.

West won with the queen of hearts and returned a heart, South winning with the ace. This removed the last red card both from the South and from the North hand. Now declarer could lead a trump to dummy's king and lead a club for a finesse. West was able to win with the queen of clubs but could not then make a safe return. If he led back a club, declarer would get a free finesse; and if West led back anything else, dummy could ruff while South discarded his losing club.

Neither side vulnerable.
North dealer.

NORTH
♠ K J 9 4
♡ 9 8 6
◇ A K 6
♣ J 9 4

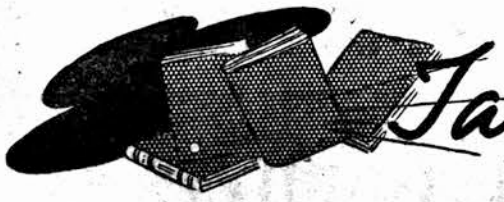
WEST
♠ 8
♡ Q 10 4 3
◇ J 10 9 3
♣ K Q 7 2

EAST
♠ 10 5 3
♡ K 5 2
◇ Q 8 7 2
♣ 8 5 3

SOUTH
♠ A Q 7 6 2
♡ A J 7
◇ 5 4
♣ A 10 6

The bidding:

North	East	South	West
Pass	Pass	1♠	Pass
3♠	Pass	4♠	All Pass



Talking of Books—

GUJERATI BOOK REVIEWS

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"PRACHIN SAHITYA" By the late Mahadev Desai and Narhari Dwarkadas Parikh—Published by the Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad. Price Re. 1. (1949). Third Edition.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore's book of the same name was first translated into Gujerati and published in A. D. 1922. Since then, it has passed into two more editions. This is the third. Tagore wrote erudite essays and expressed his views on such subjects of world-wide fame as the epic of the Ramayana, poems like Meghaduta and Kumara Sambhava and Shakuntala, stories and romances like Kadambari, on verse and Buddhistic literature like Dhammapada and on theatres in ancient times. It would be noticed that those ancient writers have touched subjects like social and domestic life, national aspirations and ideals and trials and tribulations of our people in those remote times. They have done so in their own, original fashion on an exalted and high level. As a cultured and scholarly writer and poet of a high order, Dr. Tagore has appreciated the work of these eminent writers of international fame, in his own artistic way. His observations and comments are full of guidance and instruction and furnish a model on which such subjects should be handled. It is a classic in its own way. Kaka Kalelkar's Introduction is, as usual, on sound lines, he having studied, both Dr. Tagore's work and the works handled by him, first-hand.

"GHAR MAKHI" By Bansidhar Hiralal Gandhi. Published by the Gujerat Vidyapith. Ahmedabad—Price Re. 0-7-0 (1949).

This small book of 42 pages is devoted to the subject of house flies, those domestic pests, who are responsible for so many infections epidemics. Based on standard works on the topic, everything relating to the house-fly, its origin, its life, its nefarious activities, and the way in which the harm it is capable of doing can be prevented, is to be found here. Its study would benefit everybody, but if children can be made to learn and understand the evil doings of the fly, with whom they come in frequent contact, they would be able to do great good to themselves.

ACHYUTAYATAN—By Giridhari Kripalani—Published by the Navajivan Prawashan Mandir, Ahmedabad. 2nd edition. Price Re. 1.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore's well-known play of the same name has been translated into Gujerati by a Sindhi linguist and has, after the first edition published in 1924 again come out in the shape of a second edition. Dr. Tagore's allegory, which is meant to show to the public the crust that has formed in the shape of different beliefs, practices and rituals over the original religion of Eternal (Sanatan) Truth, is now an international literary asset. Kaka Kalalkar's observations, at the end, are as usual full of light and guidance.

GRAM SEVANA DAS KARYA KRAMA—By Jugatram Dave—Published by the Navajivan Prakashan Mandir, Ahmedabad—First Edition Price Re. 1.

Shriyut Jugatram Dave is one of the veterans in the service of villagers and an authority in the cause of village uplift. As a result of his experience and observation, he has chalked out ten activities for village workers—men and women. The foundation and maintenance of Ashrams for children, girls, boys and cowherds, cleanliness in villages, health centres, Khadi and village industries, mass education, Seva Dal, help to neighbours and, above all, self-reliance are some of the constructive suggestions. He has put them before his readers in such a simple but at the same time convincing way, that the book is sure to prove a useful and a helpful guide to workers in this direcetion.

A HINDI BOOK

JIVANKA SADVYAYA—By Haribhau Upadhyaya—Published by the Navjivan Prakashan Mandir, Ahmedabad—2nd Edition. Price Re. 1.

"Economy of Human Life" is an English book written so far back as A.D.1751. It proved so popular that by A.D.1812, it had passed into five editions. It was described as "written by an ancient Brahim". It had been translated into almost every European language. In an informative introduction, the translator sets out various theories about its author and origin. It has been traced to Brahmin Damdis of the time of Alexander the Great. It has been traced to the great Chinese Philosophers, Confucius and Leo Kuin. Manuscripts have been found in the Lamaserais of Tibet, but nobody could read or understand them. There are certain features in the book, from which one can speculate that the work savours of Christianity and then bearing in mind some aspects of the English literature of that period, viz., that authors liked to imitate the style of Sanskrit Pandits without giving out their names—the translator is of opinion that Lord Chesterfield himself must have written this book. The fact that the name of the English translator is not given lends support to this theory. Pandit Malaviyaji and Dr. Rajendra Prasad have blessed the translator's enterprise. Eternal truths, to which no Hindu is a stranger, which help the living of our lives, material and spiritual, are set out here. They cover the whole field of human life. How a father, a mother, a friend—in fact, how a human being should behave towards self and towards others in order to get and give happiness to others, is described in such simple language in this treatise that every one can follow and profit by it.

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NEW LIGHT ON OLD TESTAMENT

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Arab Finds Hebrew Scrolls, Now On Sale In New York

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By LAWRENCE GRISWOLD

ORIGINAL Hebrew scrolls dating back to the third century B. C. and directly linking the Apocrypha with other books of the Old Testament as an integral part of the Bible are being offered for private sale in New York. But the gimmick in disposal of these priceless documents is that the original finder can't be found!

To the Arab shepherd, tending his flocks in the hills between Jericho and the Dead Sea, the rain-disclosed cave was merely something to investigate. He had no idea that he was on the verge of making one of the most important archaeological discoveries of the century. But in what was to him only a possible future refuge in time of rain, he found a depository of early Hebrew literature. Sealed jars stood in ordered ranks along the cave walls. The shepherd suddenly realized he was rich.

This occurred sometime during the early winter of 1947-48. Just when, no one really knows—for the shepherd has disappeared. But it happened well before the outbreak of hostilities between Arab and Jew and while the tottering Pax Britannica still permitted free travel between Old Jerusalem and the new city. After May 15, 1948, until April, 1949, the war and its confusion made further investigation impossible.

Original Investigation

Early this April, Gerald Lankester Harding, Curator of Antiquities for the Kingdom of Jordan, seized an opportunity to make an investigation of his own. Since the find had been made in Jordanian territory, the jars and their contents were legally the property of King Abdullah, and rumors emanating from St. Mark's Convent in the old city and the Hebrew University in New Jerusalem indicated that both institutions had sent separate expeditions to the cave.

Taking a squad of Arab Legionaries for protection, Harding set out to relocate the cave, accompanied by a Belgian scholar and a Belgian military observer from the United Nations Mission at Amman. The cave was readily found, but Harding was horrified to find its floor literally carpeted with fragments of papyrus and parchment and almost ankle-deep in broken pottery. Churned mud and animal droppings, mixed with the linen wrappings which once protected the scrolls, demonstrated that the expeditions sent from Jerusalem were more energetic than expert, and it became certain that a major part of the literature had already fallen victim to a carelessness tantamount to sheer vandalism.

Nevertheless, by days of painstaking labour, Harding and his assistants managed to gather several pounds of literary scraps along with lengths of the wrappings, fragments of the pots and their seals and other minutiae ignored by the previous investigators. These were taken back to Harding's office, next to an ancient Roman amphi-theatre in Amman.

From the outset, it was obvious that the shepherd had made an important discovery. The fragments were written in classic Hebrew and Phoenician, some of the scrolls dating back to the third century B.C., although, in Harding's opinion, the scrolls had been sealed and deposited sometime during the second century before Christ.

The staggering part of the find was the realization that the scrolls dealt with subjects hitherto dismissed as too obscure to be included in modern versions of the Bible. Many of the earlier fragments dealt with the almost unknown prophet Habbakuk. Harding believes that a full scroll of commentary on Habbakuk was included with the writings of the prophet. Other fragments dealt with prophets whose writings long have been open to doubt and whose books have been included with the mooted writings of the Apocrypha. Clearly, if these were accepted two centuries before the birth of Christ, there should be few grounds for rejecting them now as an integral part of the Bible. Other fragments indicated that the scrolls dealt also with the books of Deuteronomy, Leviticus, Isaiah and Psalms.

In Sealed Cave

Just why these scrolls were deposited on a hillside in a sealed cave still is unknown. Harding believes that they were so hidden when sudden threats of war frightened Rabbinical scholars into hiding their literary treasures before taking to flight or exile. Another theory is that the cave was a "Genizah" or repository for damaged manuscripts. Hebraic Law forbids the destruction of Rabbinical manuscripts or scrolls, and it may have been that near-by synagogues used the cave for storage. Harding does not wholly agree with this, citing the apparent fact that all the jars appear to have been deposited in the case at the same time.

In any event, the scrolls, both of parchment and papyrus, were carefully wrapped in close-woven linen, which sometimes was patterned with a narrow blue stripe, placed inside a stout pottery jar and then sealed with clay.

Private Sales

Just how many pots and scrolls there were is not known. The investigators from St. Mark's Monastery and the Hebrew University are unknown, and the vague press releases issued from both Old and New Jerusalem have not revealed that information. And the Arab shepherd has vanished as though swallowed by the earth. The average Arab lives on the sum of about dol. 50 a year and if the shepherd were given a few hundred dollars for his scrolls, there is little likelihood of his remaining in the neighbourhood to answer questions from an indignant police force.

From one source and another, however, Harding believes that about 30 jars were removed intact from the cave, photographed and sent away for sale to private dealers. Some are reported to have been sold in Brussels; the balance are said to be in New York, for private sale there.

The value of each scroll is, of course, enormous. They are literally priceless. Only a museum should own them, or a government; for no comparable documents exist.

Nevertheless, Harding would like to know the answer to a few questions: How many jars were there in the cave at the time of the discovery? How many were removed intact? Where are the scrolls now? And where is that Arab?

THE STORY OF THE POTATO

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(Continued from page 21)

tion and its related aspects; let it be enough to say that Dr. Salaman's history of the potato is very closely concerned with the past and the future history of western man. He shows that the introduction of the potato to a sceptical, jocular or mistrustful people in Europe was of uncertain date and of gradual establishment. The first mention of the potato in European print was in 1596 by John Gerard, who, in 1599, spoke of it as "Papus orbiculatus, Bastard potatoes." For the actual introduction the earliest reliable date is 1570, although Dr. Salaman says, "several statements in the literature" imply an earlier date. Nor can we be sure of the part actually played in this affair by Drake and Raleigh. It is thus abundantly clear that the arrival of the potato was not regarded as a matter of any consequence. The first allusion to the potato in polite literature nearly always has been facetiously with its imagined powers as an aphrodisiac—a fantasy due, it would seem, to a crudely morphological suggestion eventually transferred to supposed results observable in eaters (Shakespeare refers to it as an erotic novelty); and this fantasy, let us note, was most curiously revived in France in the days of Josephine.

PYSCHOLOGY HELPS SWINDLER

★

Osaka police are looking for a psychologically astute woman swindler.

The lady in question makes clever use of feminine psychology by stirring up a wife's jealousy. Appearing at a home while the husband is at work, the swindler "reveals" to the startled wife a trumped-up tale of the husband's "goings-on with another woman."

This trick usually gains the swindler an earnest invitation to enter the house and and tell the "complete story.". Then, if the opportunity presents itself, she makes off with valuables and clothing. If not, she secures information about the husband's friends on whom she preys next.

But the "fun" really begins at night when the husband comes home to find an enraged and jealous wife, without knowing what it's all about.

A young husband realized that it was time to start saving money. He decided that he would not use the bus any more when returning from his office. He ran behind the bus, arrived home gasping, and said to his wife: "Dear, I saved threepence this evening by running behind the bus!"

"You're fool," his wife shouted. "You could have saved half a crown by running home behind a taxi!"

Let us talk it over

OF late the SARI is being rated as the most feminine and graceful of attires even in the New World where fashion dictators are going back to the ancient fig-leaf under the pretext of 'summer coolness', 'beach comfort', 'freedom in action' and what not! The changed conditions in our own land, however, make us take a more rationalistic attitude towards this garb which has taken on a new glamour.

Recently Bombay's Home Minister, Morarji Desai, asked women recruits for the Poona Home Guards to accept the Punjabi dress for their uniform. Their unanimous acceptance of his advice only proves that their objection to it was not based on conviction. It was rather in the nature of provincial prejudice However, as the inside story goes, the Poona controversy was based not on the style of dress but on the mode of draping the SARI!

In the eyes of a foreigner, the SARI appears to be the national dress of Indian women but to us it presents different manifestations whether in Coorg or Tamilnad, Gujerat or Maharashtra, Bengal or Bihar. The evolution of the now commonly accepted simpler and comfortable way of draping it is of recent origin. And it is pertinent to note that the 'new style' didn't find favour with the insular Maharashtrians until a little over a decade ago. In the early thirties it was looked upon as almost profanity; later on it could pass for fashion. And it was finally during the war years that all and sundry started wearing it

The modern five-yard or the GOL SARI, after all, is not so much different from the Bengali, Gujerati or Coorgi styles as it is from the Maharashtrian type. Therefore even now people are won't to discuss the merits and demerits of the former even though it has been so widely accepted by women of Maharashtra. Protagonists of the SAKATCHA SARI do not stop short at mobilising the support of physical culturists but even go to the length of evoking historical figures like Rani Laxmibai of Jhansi (the rebel against the British) who, draped in her nine-yard sari could ride a charger as skilfully and comfortably as an ace horseman clad in his special riding kit

Keeping aside for a while the unmistakable charm and easy comfort of the five-yard SARI, one must admit the greater advantages of the SAKATCHA SARI, which is any day better than the former for purposes of running, swimming, jumping, cycling and riding In addition to these practical advantages, it also has an artistic appeal entirely its own, minus the camouflage effect of the GOL SARI; while creating an illusion of height it offsets the feminine contours in a more effective manner. But then, if you ask me, it is the thing for the lucky few who have good height and a well proportioned figure. For the rest, the all-absorbing roundness of the GOL SARI....

But all this dilation is not for establishing the claims of the former on parade grounds, sporting fields or gymnastic rinks Wherever greater physical activity and agility are required, the Punjabi dress is unquestionably the best unless we are prepared to take into consideration the Western skirt, which allows greater freedom of movements. Apart from hurting our patriotism, the latter will have to face many formidable barriers, so we must accept the next best—the SHALVAR, KHAMIS and DUPATTA which make up the Punjabi dress.

This also has its peculiar charm and grace while not totally lacking in that elusive quality of modesty, which is the only unvarying and unmistakable hall mark of feminine Indian costume. It is the ideal combination and compromise between the Western skirt and the Indian SARI. At some future date it may come to be the national dress of India's women.

—*Leela*

'Sari' Parades Mid-Manhattan

INDIAN DANCERS IN NEW YORK

New York is a wonderful city, because people generally mind their own business. If they see something out of the ordinary, they don't stare and ask a lot of questions. Maybe that's not the New York that you know, but it's what Sujata, a lovely Hindu girl from Bombay, has to say about the city. And Sujata should know, because she is a sight to see. Sujata, who has been a dancer ever since she was six, has never worn a dress. She goes unconcernedly about the city, in buses, in the subways, and into restaurants, and never with a dress.

What Sujata wears is a sari, a colourful Indian item that is all one piece of cloth, draped cleverly about the body and generally just tucked in here and there, without fastenings of any kind.

"In New York, however," said Sujata, "I have found it advisable to use safety pins—because of the subway crowds and all—and because one good tug would leave me as naked as—well, as naked as I could be."

Sujata, and her husband, Asoka, who is also her dance partner, have been in the United States for almost a year. They came here from India, via Paris.

"Paris," said Sujata, "is supposed to be a much more sophisticated city than New York, but I did not find it so.

Sujata, the daughter of a Bombay watchmaker, was taught dancing when she was six. She appeared as a solo dancer all over India, interpreting Hindu dances, and acted in the Indian movies.

Asoka and Sujata in a dance sequence.

By HYMAN GOLDBERG

Story Of Asoka

She met Asoka in the Himalayas, at a resort called Moussoorie. Asoka was the court dancer at the summer palace of the Maharajah of Kapurthala. They began to dance together, and soon they were married.

Asoka's real name is Ernest Rubener. He was born in Vienna, where his father was a police official. "When I was a young boy", he says, "my family agreed with me that I would make a better dancer than a policeman, so they allowed me to study dancing at the State Opera. I became a professional, and after many years of dancing all over Europe, I met the great Indian dancer, Uday Shankar, who had come to Europe with his troupe."

Ernest Rubener, or Asoka, became vastly interested in India, and went there to study Indian dancing. "I went there 18 years ago", he said, "and studied the Hindu dances, and spent considerable time in Buddhist monasteries in Tibet in order to learn their dances. I was taught by a Tibetan Lama, who became my Guru, or spiritual advisor. And then I became interested in their religion. I became so interested that I gave up my Christian religion and became a Buddhist and changed my name."

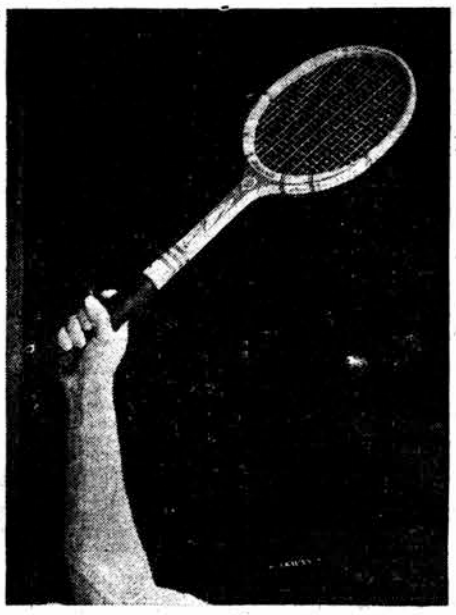
"I", said his lovely wife, Sujata, "am a Christian".

Sujata and Asoka want to remain in the United States, and become citizens. "My only fear," said Sujata, "is for your cold winters. I do not know how they will be, with my Indian saris."

"Well," said Asoka, "you can always wear red flannels underneath."

—"Sunday Mirror Magazine."

HOW TO PLAY TENNIS



Hold the racket like this when intending to impart a spin to the ball in the forehand drive. Spin in lawn tennis can be of great tactical value, but must never be used indiscriminately

VIII—The Use Of Spin

BY TONY MOTTRAM

SPIN in lawn tennis is of great tactical value both in defence and attack. It aids control of the ball and can be used against an opponent to set up a weak return or to break up the rhythm of his game.

There are three kinds of spin: topspin, which causes the ball to dip during its flight through the air; underspin, which keeps the ball on a flat trajectory; and sidespin, either way, which makes the ball swerve in its path. Sidespin is of value mainly for the service and overhead strokes in which it gives a measure of control, but the use of both topspin and underspin for the ground strokes should be fully understood by the club player.

Topspin is used commonly for baseline driving because the characteristic loop of the ball gives greater clearance over the net and makes for a safer shot. Underspin is of great value in defence since it makes the ball "hang" in the air and allows the defender more time for recovery.

Passing shots should be hit with some topspin whenever possible to make the net player volley up instead of giving him the chance to "kill" the ball from a higher position. On the other hand, most volleys must be played with underspin (unless they are well above the level of the net) which holds the ball on to the strings for a fraction longer than the flat-hit shot, and results in greater control

In general, topspin is an aid in controlling speed, while underspin is of greatest use in obtaining "touch" and control with the more delicate or defensive shots.

Both sidespin and topspin are used in making service strokes. Sidespin on the ball results in the slice service which breaks away with the swerve, and topspins serving, which is known as the American Twist, gives a fast dropping ball which kicks away high into the air on the backhand side of a righthanded opponent.

Spin in lawn tennis is to be used only with care and forethought. It is a means to an end not an end in itself. Indiscriminate use will make it more of a hindrance than a help.

DUCK AND DRAKE

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(Continued from Page 5)

peared on the surface. Only when he was exhausted by his fierce attacks did he leave them, continuing to lie in wait for them from the top of a high elm. Death might come at any moment, from anywhere.

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The duck's caresses became more and more assiduous. From pleasure the darke shut his eyes and wagged his short tail. Suddenly a sound of wings was heard. He got to his feet in alarm, stertched out his neck and turned his head towards the sky. A large drake was circling above them. One could clearly hear the grinding of his wing feathers in the air. He was a widower or an abandoned drake who wanted to take his mate away from him.

The attacked drake answered his intentions with threatening quacks, after which he took wing, flew over the river and hurled himself at his rival. They flew up high into the warm, blue sky, filling the surroundings with their ceaseless screams. Their wings cut the air with a whirring sound. Each tried to climb higher than his enemy. Several ploughmen, with hands shading their eyes, followed their struggle.

High up they closed, biting each other's necks, and striking each other with their wings. New, muffled quacks accompanied the struggle. Feathers and down flew about in the sky. The ducks slowly fell to earth forming a shapeless ball, near a ploughman who unsuccessfully threw his goad at them. The aggressor, vanquished, extricated himself and took to flight, chased by the other with angry cries.

When the uninivited guest had been driven far away, the victor proudly dropped to the place from which he had flown up. But the duck was not to be seen there. The shore was deserted. He called to her passionately. Anxiously he ran through the osier bed, swam fast forming wide circles in the water, neglecting all caution. Then he passed over to the other shore between the rushes of the flooded bank to search there too. From time to time he stopped and listened. Wouldn't she call from somewhere? Was she swimming towards the rapids? Or was she silently hiding in the sun? Once more he swam across the river and stopped at the place where he had left her. He was afraid of leaving the bank and, after running around a long time, took wing to have a look from above. Beneath him remained the ploughed plain, brown but scattered over with green fields. He saw the blue, distant chain of mountains, the white bell-tower of the village church, and the road which crossed the horizon, but of the duck there was no trace. Desperate, he dropped into the water and swam off slowly. Suddenlyy she arrived, as if she had fallen from above like a stone, with drooping wings. With joyful quacks the drake threw himself upon her, again seized by a fit of passion.

In the evening, happy and calm, they felw down along the river to spend the night in an old, dilapidated mill-pond.

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The days became warmer and warmer. The grass grew thick and green. A smell of blossom and hawthorn was wafted about the plain. The new willow shoots were in full-leaf. Along the branches of the old willows hung moss fringes. The earth ceased steaming.

At night waves of heat emanated from her, which wafted the smell of fresh greenness. The quail chattered loudly and continuously. The magpies fought and chased each other. The fish spawning and the frogs did their last year's places by the river. The fish spawning and the frogs did not cease their croaking all night long.

The duck had laid her seventh egg. Her greed remained the same, but even so she was growing rapidly thinner. Her plucked breast was ugly. The warmth of her body was increasing. The drake became more violent and heated. The smell of the grass and the warmed waters inflamed his insatiable passion. He pursued her at every step, seized by restless anxiety at the thought that he would lose her soon. Full of suspicion, he gave her cruel beatings, after which followed passionate caresses.

In the evening they went to the old mill-pond, and early in the morning they flew here, or grased the fresh, tender grass on the flooded bank. Take often passed by the river. Shots were heard, after which couples of ducks flew about in the air.

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One evening they were preparing to fly off to the mill-pond. The sun, large and hot, was quivering at the other end of the plain. Its slanting rays gilded the tops of the grasses. The waters of the river glowed red. Cobwebs, torn from their moorings, sparkled in the air. The spring evening was approaching.

During the day the duck had laid her last egg and returned to her mate for the last time.

Her body was burning. Her greed had abated. From time to time she lazily dived to bring up a little snail from the bottom of the river, or some roe which had stuck there. Afterwards she would stay in one place motionless and thoughtful. She was tried of caresses. In vain did the drake offer her his tenderness. She remained stubborn and indifferent. Both lay by the bank, sunning themselves and silently listening to the song of the waters. Without letting her out of his sight the drake followed her everywhere. In vain did the duck try to deceive him. She felt an uncontrollable urge to return to her nest.

Up the river a mag-pie chirped. frightened. The drake stood up. A heron rose and passed over them, flapping his wings heavily. Some kind of danger was aproaching. The duck quietly hid in the osier bed. Her mate remained motionless, all ears. A rotten twig snapped. Afterwards it was perfectly still for several seconds. Fake's fur cap showed up a moment and something long and shiny appeared from there.

The drake was calling his mate more insistently. He was running along the bank, giving his anxious cry warning her, begging her, but she was nowhere to be seen Something flashed in the air and quivered. He felt a sharp pain in his breast, spread on his wings, and fell into the water...

The shot echoed far across the river. The duck flew noisily up out of the osier bed. When she had raised herself above the willows she saw a little cloud of white smoke and her dying mate, floating in the blood-stained water. Without giving him a second glance she flew up towards the islet drawn by her great and unconquerable urge. Quietly she dropped into the water and after she had made quite sure that no one was following her, she made for her nest. She rummaged around in the down, unovered the eggs and lay down upon them..

The last ray of sunlight disappeared from the sky. Only the water gleamed amid the darkening plain. Night had come met by the melancholy croaking of the frogs.

The river continued to lap the shore. The duck lay on her eggs motionless. Her small head stood erect without moving. Her bird's gaze seemed to be sunk in the contemplation of this force, which seemed to have deadened her and she appeared to be meditating on it. She listened to the serective murmur of the spring night, as if she wished to hear how grass growing—to understand the mysterious seething activity of the life which surrounded her.

Under her very head a tardy ant was endeavouring to drag away one of her little downy feathers towards the hole of its ant-heap and the quail were chattering madly in the plain.

CHINESE DOMINATE MALAYA

(Continued from Page 5)

staunch rivals in the Chinese in the field of enterprise in almost every direction. Therefore, the British were all the time consolidating their own position for the exploitation of the country and in the back of their minds have been scared of what they termed as the Yellow Peril.

Jap Persecution

During the Jap occupation of the country, the Chinese community were the worst sufferers, Thousands of them were tortured and killed. Their women suffered wild orgies of rape. Their properties were confiscated wholesale. Their children were maimed and made tagets of bayonet practice. It is indeed too horrible to put down in words all their sufferings. For three years they were the object of Jap persecution and treated in the most heinous manner.

The Chinese gave invaluable assistance to the British by enlisting in the Malayan Anti-Jap Army in spite of the prevailing circumstances, during the Jap occupation and on the eve of the return of the British.

Even now the Chinese are a solid political entity in Malaya. As they form the bulk of the population their claims for representation in the Government are strong. Under the present political setup of Government, the Chinese have 14 seats out of the total of 50, as compared with the Malays who have 22.

The present disturbances in the country have been attributed to Communists, particularly Chinese Communists. It is true that the major part of the Chinese population are not behind the Communists; but, at the same time it must be realised that the British did not return to Malaya with the main intention of granting freedom to the people, but to demonstrate to the Malayan population at large that they are still a colonial power. The reoccupation of Malaya, wrongly termed as the liberation, was done with the main idea to gain the lost prestige of the British in Malaya and the Far East. The Chinese are literate enough to grasp all this and realise their position.

The Chinese are politically more conscious than the Malays, who have of very late realised that they have a nationality. The Chinese have to refute the propaganda of the British, that the Malays dislike the Chinese generally, because the latter are economically better off than the former, who are by nature unenterprising and known the world over for their "tiada apa" (which means carefree) attitude.

The Chinese are staunch fighters, and will for a long time to come be a force to be reckoned with in the political field. They have done more than their due share in the economic development of the country, and as such, are they not entitled to a fair share in the Government? History will relate their sacrifices, when the British will in time be forced to leave Malaya, just as the Dutch are being thrown out of the East Indies.

In conclusion, here is a quotation from Dr. Victor Purcell's book "The Chinese in Malaya.":—

"For better or for worse, Malaya has ceased for ever to be purely Malay; it is a plural society, and the race predominant in industry and commerce, in initiative and in industry, in capital and in labour, in economics and in politics, is the Chinese. The Chinese in Malaya have come to stay."

Badminton—A Strenuous Game

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(Continued from page 7)

which it is worn, it limits the scope of one's movements. In view of the fact that Indian Women in common with women of other countries may soon be participating in international competitions, the sooner this form of dress is replaced, the better would be our chances of gaining success. A skirt and blouse constitute no doubt the most comfortable dress for any sport. The time has come when sporting authorities should insist on the correct dress for every sport. A woman who is shy of exposing her legs or arms has no place in sports and must be told so in the most unequivocal terms.

I am sorry to see so many of our women Badminton players sporting the saree out of sheer shyness and fear of what 'Mrs. Grundy' might say. My frank advice to them is to stop worrying about these buzzers and twattle-baskets

Leading Players

Among the present leading women of Indian Badminton, special mention must be made of Mrs. Nobina Lewis, who to-day, at the age of 36, is still able to toy with local opposition and gets the better of all but one. She has been playing Badminton for over a decade now, and in partnership with her still famous husband George Lewis has bagged many a mixed title in addition to the singles crowns to her credit. The tenacity with which she plays and the strength behind her shots make up for her definite lack of stamina and speed, which I am sure are the consequence of the workings of Father Time.

Then we have had from 1941 Tara and Sunder, the two well-known daughters of Prof. Deodhar—the famous cricketer from Poona. Tara was decidedly the better of the two. Being extremely quick-footed and playing a very 'manly' game, she literally hounded the opponent off the court with her powerful smashes and deep tosses. I had the opportunity to play singles against her only once but it was sufficient to show that she was streets ahead of any of us in those days. After being beaten by her in straight games in 1942 it had been my ambition to try and get the better of her in competitive Badminton; but I never had the opportunity of meeting her again. Upto 1944 Sunder, the younger of the two used to be my stumbling block and when in 1945 I did overcome this hurdle, it was only to discover that Tara had left for America for higher studies and eventually took up the most important career of a women's life—(that of a loving wife and fond mother). This put paid to one of my ambitions but the greater regret is that Indian Badminton has lost one of the finest lady players who would definitely have been able to hold her own in world competition.

I have made the above statement in view of the recently published Badminton world rankings among women. Mrs. Tonny Ahm, (whom we had the good fortune of seeing in action in Bombay in 1947) has been given pride of place and having had an opportunity of playing her myself, I feel that women in India are not as badly off as they are sometimes made out to be.

Tough Contest

Playing against Tonny Ahm was a novel experience for me not only in itself but also inasmuch as I met an opponent who was all over the court—whose judgment was uncanny, and who made me trail the shuttlecock according to her wishes. Without appearing to blow my own trumpet, Tonny Ahm dished out to me the same recipe I give to the local players. But with this difference that while the local players give up almost before they are on the court, I was determined to go all out to give off my best. There was nothing for me to lose but everything to gain and precisely with this in mind I stepped on to the court and won the first game much to the consternation of the spectators. But that was as far as I went. The second game although equally hard fought ended in a 11-5 win for Mrs. Ahm. With one game to the credit of each player, both of us were determined to carry the day, each having in mind the glory of her country and of course herself. The latter must be mentioned or else I would be telling a falsehood. A win for me would definitely have meant a great personal triumph. However, to revert to the game. Matching toss for toss and smash for smash, the grim struggle proceeded to 5-all but it was at this all important stage that physical fitness definitely paid dividends. Tonny Ahm, the more agile of us two forged ahead to 9 and although I did get a point or two more, she beat me all ends up by her beautifully placed drop shots which I was unfortunately too tired to retrieve. It was a great match but it only served to show that the most important factor of Badminton is physical fitness. Most people both at the top and also among the "also rans" seem to forget this, but from experience I can say that more than deep tosses and well placed smashes, physical fitness will carry the day. This is one of the most important fundamentals of all sport which must never be allowed to be left out of the training of youth.

The general standard of womens' Badminton in India leaves much to be desired, and I for one would advise every woman player to practice as often as opportunities would permit against gents.

Only by doing so will they be able to cultivate a faster and speedier game and put over and receive highly lobbed deep tosses which from the very foundation of success in Singles. I attribute my own success in Badminton to the constant practice which I got against the All-India Professionals' Champion Popatlal Mohanlal and to the helpful advice and guidance I always obtained from my mixed doubles partner Kishore Lotwala, in the finer points and technique of the game of Badminton.

SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There

By. J. C. MAITRA

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PLANS FOR STADIA MATERIALISING?—IMPETUS FOR COLLECTIONS—PROBLEM OF MAINTENANCE—FIRST THINGS FIRST—WISE DECISION BY GOVERNMENT—BADMINTON CHAMPIONS.

DURING the last few weeks we have been regaled with the story how the plans for stadia at Delhi, Bombay Madras and Calcutta are materialising. The Honorary Secretary of the National Sports Club of India has been moving from place to place to spread the Stadium idea.

From newspaper reports it would appear that the proposal is receiving enthusiastic support everywhere.

Who would not like to have a stadium like the Brabourne Stadium of Bombay? Every one would be proud of it. If the tour of various European countries undertaken by A. S. de Mello for the purpose of studying different stadia from the architectural point of view is an indication, there is every probability of more attractive and more commodious structures rising in our midst ere long.

WHY NOT NETAJI STADIUM?

The names of the various stadia have already been suggested. The one at Delhi will be called after the first Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's name will naturally be associated with the Bombay one. Madras will probably have the name of the first Indian Governor-General C. Rajagopalachariar, attached to their Stadium. I wonder why de Mello has left the Calcutta Stadium unnamed so far. The name of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose appears to be most appropriate in this connection I have no doubt Bengal will do so in due course.

All this sounds very fine. We are told that these stadiums will cost something like a crore or a crore and a half in rupees.

GIGANTIC COST

Where this gigantic sum will come from I have not the faintest idea. One thing is certain that neither the Government of India nor the provincial governments are going to shell out this vast sum of money from their coffers and that they have many more important and urgent problems to tackle at present. At most they may make a token grant.

The bulk of the money must come from the public. The promoters of the National Sports Club expect to raise it by enrolling Patrons, Vice-Patrons and Life-Members. While we are assured by de Mello that the Delhi Stadium will be ready by the end of next year when the Asiatic Games are proposed to be held there; we are not told how many Patrons etc. have been enlisted so far or how much money has been collected.

IMPETUS FOR COLLECTIONS

To my mind, it would be a wise policy to publish the figures for the various centres from time to time. It will create a healthy rivalry between them and thus give powerful impetus to the collections. Of course this means that the money collected in Bombay for instance will be spent in Bombay for the local stadium, although the membership of the club will be on an all-India basis.

I believe this is the intention of the sponsors of the Club. If not they should make this clear from the very outset. It is far from my mind to instigate a rivalry on competition between the names of Pandit Nehru, Sardar Patel and Rajaji. All of them are held in the highest esteem here and their admirers would not mind—or rather willingly contribute their quota, and handsomely too, to perpetuate their names in the annals of sport or any other sphere

DEFINITE DECLARATION WANTED

But it must be made clear to them where the money is going. If it is the intention of the promoters that the money collected initially should go to build the Nehru Stadium, let them say so in unmistakable terms. His admirers will pay out with the definite knowledge that they are contributing towards its construction.

If, on the other hand, the sponsors desire to pool all the collections together and divide them equally or according to their needs, let them declare it now. Whatever they intend to do with their funds, they should clarify at this stage. It would help the collections immeasurably, because then the people will know what they are contributing for.

PLIGHT OF C.C.I.

Many people are, however questioning the wisdom of building more stadia at huge expense in the present poor state of development of all our sports. The existing one in Bombay has become a sort of white elephant to the Cricket Club of India. They are at a loss to find out ways and means to maintain it.

With the burial of the Communal Cricket Pentangular, they have lost a large source of income. The ban on rummy has pruned their revenue in no small measure. It appears, by the way, this game has gone underground after the clarification of the Gambling Act by the Commissioner of Police!

GLAMOUR OF CRICKET LOST

If this be the state of affairs when there is only one stadium in the city, what will happen when there are two? As it is the Brabourne Stadium presents a desolate appearance almost every day in the week. It is extremely doubtful if cricket will ever be able to regain its former hold on the people and draw large crowds there frequently. A match or two with a foreign team and a packed stand for a few days in the year cannot justify its existence or utility.

All hopes of the Cricket Championship of India ever taking the place of the Pentangular have vanished into thin air. It is not the fault of the tournament as such. Why, even a more attractive one in the shape of the Zonal Quadrangular has failed to rouse the enthusiasm of our communally-nourished cricket enthusiasts. The fact is that cricket has lost its old glamour with the fans.

WASTE OF MONEY

However that may be the fact sticks out by a mile that the stadium is not being used for which it was built—and that too at the tremendous cost of twenty lakhs of rupees. Now it is no use crying over the spilt milk. You cannot undo it now. Probably in ocurse of time—when the fad for cricket has completely evaporated from our midst—more useful and more profitable ways may be found out to utilise it.

That is left for the future. What are we going to do with another one? Whether it is constructed at Juhu or at Mahaluxmi, it matters little. It will be a sheer waste of public money, because there is no earthly chance of it being used to good purpose in the discernible future. So a great name will be exploited needlessly.

HINT TO CALCUTTA

In this connection I have nothing to say against the Delhi, Calcutta and Madras Stadia. If the people there feel the need for it—and are willing to pay for its construction—there is nothing in the world to prevent their materialisation in the near future. Still I would submit that there should no repetition of the folly of the Brabourne Stadium.

FIRST THINGS FIRST

Sport needs money—too badly indeed—not for building big club houses and stadia but for coaching and trading our players and athletes. We must not try to put the cart before the horse. Let us first of all try to promote our sports in every possible way and raise them to the level of the European and American standarrd; Only when we can compete with them on equal terms, we should attempt to build stadia for the accommodation of spectators. What's the use of a stadium when there are no spectators to watch them? And who would care to watch the displays of rabbits—at the cost of money too? All those who have the best interests of sport at heart and who value the prestige and honour of their motheriand, should think ten times before they take any serious step.

CALCUTTA'S ADVANTAGE

I understand Calcutta intends to put up two stadia—one for cricket and athletics and another for football and hockey—at the Eden Gardens at a terrific cost of seventy lakhs of rupees. I do not know how they will raise this huge sum and whether they will be able to collect it at all. One thing I am certain about, however, is that they will be able to maintain it all right. It must be said to the immense credit of Calcutta that they are highly sports-minded. They support all games in a magnificent way. So they are not likely to meet the difficulties which the C. C. I. has to face. But why dump so much money on a structive I only hope that there will be no club house for the assembly of idlers

WISE DECISION

I am happy that the W. I. F. A. and the B. P. H. A. will have no club house at the Cooperage. The Government will not permit it. So all the money collected from sport will go back to the games for their improvement.

I understand Naval Tata, President of the B. P. H. A., has plans up his sleeves to put up stands at the eastern side similar to those in the west for the accommodation of fans who cannot afford to pay the higher rates. I have every hope that this will materialise before long Stands on the north and south sides will follow quickly in their wake

This will help both hockey and football to a large extent The only people who are likely to be sorry are the stand contractors. Their annual income will be gone!

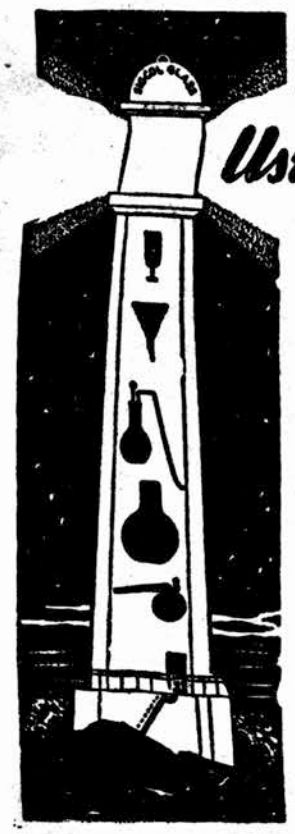
BADMINTON CHAMPION

The Western India Badminton Championship ended in double victories for Davender Mohan, Mumtaz Cinoy and Nobina Lewis. It was plain from the very beginning that there is no challenger worth the name either for Devinder or for Mumtaz. They stand supreme in the Badminton world of India. Of course Dattu Mugwe is still a power to contend with as far as doubles are concerned.

The most improved player among the youngsters is Henry Ferreira. His trip to America and Europe has done him a world of good. But how can he produce and maintain the necessary stamina when he has to live on a monthly pittance given by his employers? Couldn't some of our wealthy patrons of sport do something for him in this respect? Many a great talent is lost in this country for want of adequate financial

JOHN HOWARD DAVIES AT HOME

John Howard Davies, the British boy film star, has recently moved with his mother, father and younger brother into a new house at Milford, near Guildford, Surrey. Like all boys John is fascinated by model trains, and this one is a gift from the producer of "Oliver Twist", the film which established John as a leading star of the British screen. With him is hisbrother four-year-old Legh, who presents a delightful study of child interest.



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THE GIRL WHO SMILED

BY SURENDRANATH CHADHA

I KNEW her only slightly. Once when we passed each other on the road I managed to exchange a nod with her. I gasped. Before I could produce my nod she anticipated me with a most bewitching smile.

She was tall and slender and extremely nice looking. There was an aura of pathetic innocense about her which had long ago captivated me. I had never had fun 'or experience' before but I had awaited it most confidently because I was very handsome and had a beautiful figure and thought much more generously of my accomplishments than anyone else. Now, here I was on the threshold of an 'experience.'

This time I produced a nod first and said: "hullo'.

"I have not seen you around the tennis courts for quite a long time", I said rather breathlessly. Honestly I was more around the tennis courts than even the tennis courts around themselves.

"Well—yes—I haven't been", she replied, blushing slightly and looking extremely innocent. (By the way, her name was Miss Kusum Pradhan).

I pondered deeply over the incident, spending many sleepless hours—but hours full of an indefinable something I imagined myself in the silliest and most romantic of situation with her. But I was ambitious and all this was getting me nowhere—nothing solid, I mean.

★ ★ ★

I cannot tell you now how I did it but somehow I managed to invite her to a cinema show. It seemed the most astounding thing to me. The problem of getting through B. Sc. after this accomplishment, was not worth serious consideration.

Then I did something which I had completely shunned before. We got ourselves invited to one of those noisy college picnics where unintelligent, unimaginative youths without any sense of humbour laughed uproriously at nothing whatsoever, parading themselves unashamedly before undistinguished girls of the same calibre, without any sense of anything at all.

Here, while the aforesaid youths tried to elicit melodies out of tuneless damsels of croaking voices, we two made good our escape and succeeded in getting ourselves lost for an hour or so.

I was bold I thought I was brilliant and discovered hitherto unknown resources in my armoury. I made love to her like a modern casanova, kissed her most ardently and was gloriously happy. I thought I had conquered her completely by my charms.

Then we came back to our party. I stood aloof with a calm superiority, condescending to smile now and then at the unaveling antics of my friends.

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She would smile at me most ardently even in the presence of others. I thought she was very much in love with me. She never resisted when I tried to make love to her. But what exasperated me most was that while I kissed her most passionately, she stood there with the calm immobility of a wall that is being white-washed. I gave up. But by this time it was pretty well known that we were 'friends' I was in a fix.

It was one of these days that I saw her people —not willingly, of course. Her father was a severe-looking man with a shinning bald head, spectacles and, a most dignified tummy. Her mother was an aggressive looking woman who seemed to take interest in almost everything. I became aware that they were comparing notes about my general appearance and behaviour. I was most embarrassed; and under the circumstances small talk was impossible. I was rather dazed.

I went away, promising to come again. A mysterious and inexorable will seemed to draw me towards them.

"....And these are so bad days", sighed Mrs. Pradhan. "Now, Kusum's father here—you never told me how much you earned—no you never did! How much is it?"

"700 per month, my dear".

"Is that so? But I remember now that you told me it was 1,300", she said reproachfully.

"I couldn't....."

"Well, you always had a bad memory. And now it is getting worse", she said rather severely. "But was I saying....? We cannot save anything. We are such spendthrifts and these children, God bless them! And, you know, Kusum's father is such a fool in these matters And.....". She trailed off. The fool looked quite happy, being talked of so lovingly and patronisingly.

"And, Oh, I have forgoten your name again! Anant!—Well, Anant, so happy...." and she looked it, damn her. I felt vaguely uneasy. The way things were drifting did not look happy to me.

The children looked mysteriously at me from behind the curtain, especially the two little girls. They nudged each other the giggled. "What the hell"! I said to myself.

Then the whole thing struck me like thunder. I sat there—horrified and paralysed. So this was it! My God! My God! I cursed myself for being the greatest fool on earth. I must have changed colour at least half a dosen times because they looked rather alarmed.

Now, I was not surprised about anything. They must have taken good care to find out a lot of things about me.

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"Well, I—I—it is impossible!", I spluttered.

"What is impossible?", said the old monster, her father, with such quiet intensity that I saw myself instantly doomed. And the mother looked definitely aggressive.

"I am no good, in this sort of thing, you know....and, oh, as things are...." I said lamely.

"As things are.....?", he was severely quizzical and then instantly benevolent. "My boy, you are good. Do not say no." We know this thing. We are no fools, my boy to....We are no fools."

"And, you know," he went on, "we are in no hurry. These things cannot be hurried. Of course, we won't make you wait. No—No!" In his eyes there was a glint of grim and desperate tenacity. He seemed to be clutching a slippery branch after having halfheartedly splashed about in water for a long time.

"Leave the rest to me! We shall certainly look after your welfare. After you pass your B. Sc. I have a very comfortable position in my firm. Now, what do you think of that! But all in good time! All in good time!"

It does not matter now what was said or done after this. Suffice it to say, that when I came out of their house I was a doomed man. In other words, I was very much engaged to be married without any hope of immediate rescue from my predicament.

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By this time all my friends and acquaintances were bored stiff by my supposedly covert hints that all girls who smiled at you were the worst possible hussies, and not to be trusted in any way.

One of these days I met an old friend of mine who was no longer in the college. "What do you know about this—this Kusum Pradhan?". I asked casually.

"Eh? Nothing much, I should say only—but you were not here last year....." "Only what?", I asked eagerly.

"You know, there was one Marathe...."

"What of him? "Well, he used to go about with her and we teased him. I remember having seen him going to her place a couple of times. However, after that he did not come back to the college. I heard that he was seen in Belgaum. But why this interest.....?"

I sighed with relief, I hopefully awaited my chance.

"UNINTENTIONAL CUPID"

POLIO AND ITS TREATMENT

By DR. IAN LANG

IT is better to call Infantile Paralysis by its proper name of acute Polio myelitis, because it is an infectious disease which may not be accompanied by paralysis. It is true, however, that it is a disease that strikes primarily at young people. It is an infant also, historically speaking, among epidemic diseases. For while we have known epidemic of bubonic plague, smallpox, typhus and leprosy, from the beginning of history, in the case of poliomyelitis we have a disease which has changed its character during the past half-century.

As a sporadic disease, polio is believed to go back to ancient Egypt, but it was not until 1887, in Stockholm, that it suddenly began to appear as an epidemic. From that time to the present, polio epidemics have spread throughout the civilised world, increasing in size and frequency.

It is also noticeable that polio epidemics are confined to those parts of the world where most progress has been made in sanitation and hygiene For example, it never turns up in Chinese cities with a suitably temperate climate Polio in fact only occurs as an epidemic in cities with modern sanitation. Yet it was found during the war that American troops abroad, in China and Japan, and British troops in Malaya, endured serious epidemics of polio, though there were few cases among the local populations.

It has been suggested, as an explanation of this, that in such parts of the world the polio virus is so widespread that exposure to it is universal at a very early age, and all children come in contact with it and suffer a mild, non-paralytic infection when they are still partially protected by being fed by the mother. Foreign troops, however, exposed to the virus, would have very little resistance That, at any rate, is a possible explanation.

What is a virus infection? It is an infection by an organism so small that it cannot be identified with an ordinary microscope. The polio virus attacks nerves, and particularly the cells in the spinal cord from which the nerves and muscles grow The commonest age to have this disease is between two and five. The strange thing is that you may have poliomyelitis without developing any signs of disease. This probably happens often, because once you have had an attack of poliomyelitis, you develop special "antibodies" in your blood which help you to kill the virus, and they remain in your blood for the rest of your life.

It we examine adults we find that many have these anti-bodies in their blood, showing that at some time they have had poliomyelitis, although they may not have been aware of it.

These people who don't develop paralysis are very lucky, but they are a real danger to others. They unknowingly spread the disease. How do they spread it? We are not certain on this point. When I wrote about poliomyelitis two years ago, I was quite confident that the new theory that it was passed through the bowel, like typhoid and other bowel infections, was correct. Various things are attractive about this theory. It explains its frequency in the hot weather and its disappearance in the winter. But all the very recent work is going back to the old theory that it is a "droplet" infection, i.e., that the germs live in the nose and throat and are passed from one to another like the common cold by coughs, sneezes and even by shouting and laughing it is probably safer just now to think of both methods of spread being possible.

Symptoms

What happens to a case—After an incubation period of three days to a month, the course of the illness depends on the severity of the infection Some go on to a feverish stage, lasting one to four days. This is difficult to distinguish from an ordinary cold, except in the presence of an epidemic. Suspicion is aroused if the child patient is restless and fearful, especially if it resents being moved and seems sensitive to the least touch. Often patients have pain and stiffness in the back and neck Then quite suddenly the paralysis shows itself. It is at its worst at the start. There is no way of guessing which muscles will be affected first, though most commonly it is the legs. At this stage, the virus is attacking the nerve bodies Some are killed, and in them paralysis will be complete. Others are only inflamed, and after a week to a fortnight start recovering and go on recovering for some months. Death only occurs in very severe cases, in which the breathing muscles are paralysed. The "Iron Lung" is simply a machine which enables the patient to breathe without his muscles and so tides him over the crisis in the hope that his breathing muscles will recover later.

Treatment

What is the treatment? We have no specific treatment. At one time it was thought that a serum would be useful, but carefully controlled experiments in New York failed to show that it had any curative power Treatment consists in complete rest for the muscle in the acute stage, and meticulously careful re-education of the muscles afterwards. That is the stage at which Sister Kenny's treatment is so valuable.

How can the disease be prevented? Obviously we should quarantine all contacts with a case. If your child is feverish for no known reason, the possibility of polio is an added reason why you should insist that it stays in bed. Recent work at Oxford has shown conclusively that tired muscles, like tired children, are particularly liable to have bad paralysis.

In the United States, where a serious epidemic of polio is going on at present, the disease is now generally assumed to be passed on by "droplets", and some authorities are calling for such drastic measures as closing schools and swimming baths, and barring children from cinemas and churches, and even from shops and public vehicles.

There is no call for such drastically inconvenient measures in general. But if an epidemic develops, or if there are cases in your neighbourhood, then it is certainly wise to take precautions as if it were a droplet transmitted disease, and avoid crowds and such places as swimming pools and cinemas. And as it can probably also be spread by intestinal infection, we should also take the same measures as we do to avoid typhoid, boil all water and milk, wash all raw fruit or vegetables, and cook all food which may have been contaminated by flies.

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NEW SULTAN OF PERAK

With traditional Malay ceremonial and pageantry, unhindered by the present emergency conditions, His Highness the Raja Yussuf Izzidun Shah Ibni Al-Marhum Sultan Abdul Jalil, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., was recently installed as the 32nd Sultan of Perak, one of the largest and most important of the Malay States.

The installation ceremony which took place at "Istana Iskandarish", the palace in Kuala Kangsar overlooking the Perak river, was attended by many leading personages, British and Malay.

★

H. H. the Sultan of Perak (centre) arriving at the Ubudiah Mosque for the installation ceremony.

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A picturesque view of the Ubudiah Mosque where the Sultan of Perak was installed with all pageantry.

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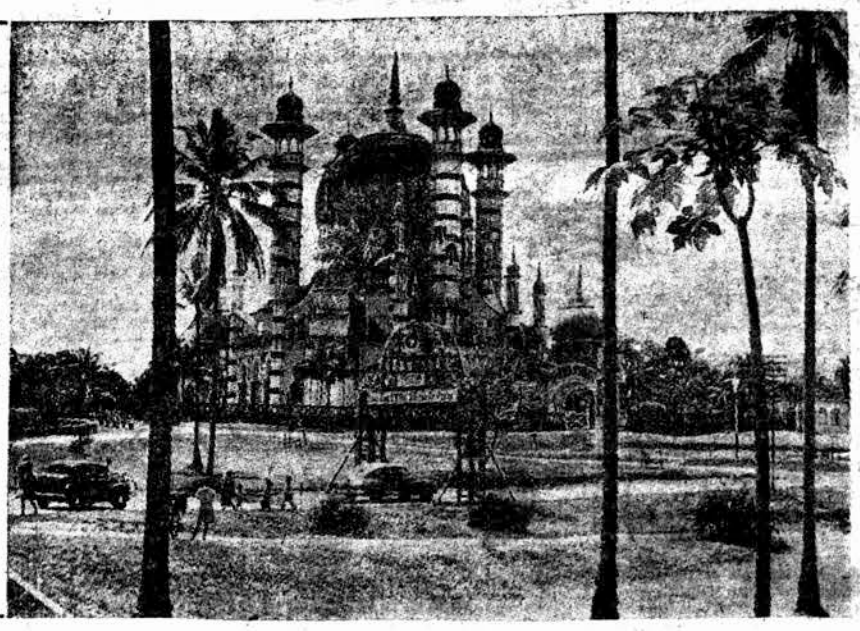

H. E. the High Commissioner, Sir Henry Gurney, reading a proclamation about the Sultan's installation.

The installation ceremony began with the beating of the Gendang Nobat (the State drum).

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